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No. 55,011—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd April	† MANTUA	10885	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7348	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10380
21st "	EGYPT	7518	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
4th June.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
18th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
25th "	DEVANHA	6092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	JOMANA	6810	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10572
30th "	CALEDONIA	7348	.....	...

† This Steamer will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

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Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince ...due 23rd April	.....	Philadelphia and New York.

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(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.		Karachi, 1910.	
B City of Madras	4684	...		April 21	1910
C City of Calcutta	7512	Apr. 25	1910	,, 22	,,
D City of Manchester	5354	...		May 7	,,
C Trafford Hall	3321	May 24	,,	...	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...		,, 31	,,
A City of Benares	6738	...		June 15	,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No 2 extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In connection with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
a 7 Days' Cruise	7701	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
a 7 Days' Cruise	4457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
a 7 Days' Cruise	7518	22nd ,,	15th ,,

a Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

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		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
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	Return...	850	590
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Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA 1,305	Thur. 21st Apr.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA 2,171	Fri. 22nd Apr.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA 3,171	Mon. 25th Apr.	11 a.m.	P.D & G.M.*

† Orlatar on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on Thursday, 21st April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

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S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on Monday, 25th April calling as Varawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linge, Bahrein, †Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

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18th April, 1910.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
AFRICA	4739	H. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4888	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KORASSA	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
NIPPON	6350	R. Tarabochia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7848	G. Raicich	29th May

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Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
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Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
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* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

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a PRAESIDENT	3,300	Jacobsen	15th May.

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	8,378	Barillon	12th May 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,

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Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands :—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "MANTUA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 9 Shed, Prince's Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BY ORDER OF B. MAHESHWAR PRASAD, B. A., LL. B., MUNSIF.

(Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

Suit No. 153 of 1910.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF AT CAWNPORE.

E. G. STAINES, Proprietor of the firm of E. G. Staines and Co., the Mall, Cawnpore ... ... Plaintiff.

vs.

W. D. BEATTIE, care of J. Jenkins, Esqr., P. W. Inspector, G. I. P. Ry., Hamirpur Road, Cawnpore ... Defendant.

To—W. D. BEATTIE, care of J. Jenkins, Esqr., P. W. Inspector, G. I. P. Ry., Hamirpur Road, Cawnpore, lately sailed for England.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted suit in this Court against you for Rs. 557. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 8th day of June, 1910, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on that day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your pleader which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 16th day of April, 1910.

A. S. JAENI,
Munsarim.

NAGDA-MUTTRA STATE RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of PLANT and STORES, rendered surplus on the Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

A varied assortment of Machinery, Tools and Stores, useful for all purposes, will be put up for PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Nagda-Muttra State Railway Stores Depot, Muttra, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1910, and following days.

Sale to commence at 8-30 A.M. daily.

E. CONNELL,
Chief Store Keeper,
Nagda-Muttra State Railway, Kotah.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1909, at the rate of Rs. 70 (seventy) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up), will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 20th inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, from 11-30 A. M. to 3-30 P. M. (S.T.), on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of Shares this day the 14th instant.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing, Co., Ld., Bombay, 14th April, 1910.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees sixty per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1909, declared at the 37th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, will be paid to those Shareholders, whose names appeared on the Register on the 9th instant, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1910, on production of Certificates of shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3 Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 14th April, 1910.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(FOR ALL COMMUNITIES)

MATHERAN.

COMPARISON IS THE TRUE TEST OF BEST QUALITY.

Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

Please apply for Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to

E. K. KHAN,
Proprietor.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

LAST 4 NIGHTS! LAST 4 NIGHTS!!

THE

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

including

MR. HENRY DALLAS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

QUO VADIS.

The successful rival to the Sign of the Cross.

Wednesday, 20th April. By special desire, DAVID GARRICK.

In aid of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION

Thursday, 21st April. HAMLET.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

Friday, 22nd April. A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE.

Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 1. Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30.
Doors Open at 9. Commences at 9-30.

Owing to numerous requests from the public, the management have decided to book Rs. 3, Seats also at ROSE and Co, from to-day.

HENRY DALLAS,
General Manager.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE EVENING RENDEZVOUS OF FASHIONABLE SOCIETY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

NEW ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1. A Discussion on Politics. (Comic).
2. The Beginning of the Serpentine Dance.
3. "Our Miss Gibbs." (Dramatic).
4. The Old French Cupboard. (Comic).
5. The Right to Love. (Pathetic).
6. The Three Brothers. (Comic).

OUR STAR FILM "OUR Miss GIBBS"

ON SUNDAY, GRAND PRIZE SHOW at 7 P. M. (S. T.)

ONE GOLD WATCH, ONE SILVER WATCH, and other Valuable Presents will be given away.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

ON SATURDAYS, SPECIAL LATE SHOW From 11-15 to 12-15 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

NEW and SCIENTIFIC Method of PROJECTION.

ECLIPSING ALL OTHERS—THE WHOLE ACTION ON THE STAGE

THE RAPE of the SABINES

On the lays of Ancient Rome.

Received with greatest appreciation by the public

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A FULL HOUSE DESPITE OTHER ATTRACTIONS

THE Greatest Film Production of the Decide.

GRAND DRAMA, BEAUTIFUL COLORING.

TIMES—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6	8	2	„
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	„
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4	12	2	„
Monkey, 125 deg	4	8	2	„
Elephant, 125 deg	4	3	0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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Cheapest Dealers in

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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A FITTER, with knowledge of Electrical Fitting Work. Apply at once. No. 75, c/o "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO LET.—FLATS at Batliboi Building, 88, Souter St., behind Byculla Club Road with every modern convenience. For Europeans only. Rs. 70 and 75 each. Apply next door.

TO BE LET.—1ST and 2ND FLOORS. Large, Airy and Comfortable for Europeans. Apply DINSHAW MERWAN, 140 Prince's Dock, on premises.

TO BE LET.—From 1st May, NEW BUILDING, 2nd Peerkhan St., New Nagpada; Verandah, Sitting, 2 Beds, Dining, Bath, Kitchen, W. C. Apply on premises.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hamam Street, Fort.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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THE TEST OF TIME.

TIME tries everything and the fittest survives. A brand that has been in the Market for 20 years and is still the favorite, must be good; it has stood the test of time. Huntly Blend is that brand. It is the best Scotch Whisky and costs only Rs. 2-6. Try it.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 30 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, as:

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. H. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908

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THE Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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CALCUTTA	MALACCA,	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
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Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Town.	Mofussil.
First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly ...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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WANTED.

A SMART TYPIST. One having worked on a Hammond preferred. Apply No. 76 c/o Office.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, APRIL 18.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 16th April :—

Wheat	19,562 cwts
Linseed	22,734 ,,
Rapeseed	25,976 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,403 ,,
Poppyseed	2,977 ,,
Groundnuts	2,601 ,,
Castorseed	8,745 ,,
Rice	49,429 ,,
Myrabollams	14,111 ,,
Cottonseed	32,097 ,,
Mowraseed	29 ,,
Gram	1,468 ,,
Joowar	5,995 ,,
Maize	..... ,,

COTTON.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 16th April :—

Khandeish	113 Bales.
Central India	1,238 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	1,150 ,,
Berar	1,045 ,,
Central Provinces	69 ,,
Oomras	3,702 ,,
Dholera	2,799 ,,
Broach	3,537 ,,
Ocompta and Dharwar	2,455 ,,
Western	282 ,,
Bengals (N W. P.)	515 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	657 ,,
Sind	..... ,,
Persian	3 ,,
American	..... ,,
Total	14,670 Bales.

RICE.

We quote :-

Rangoon Halva Small Mill New Rs. 7-40 to 7-10-0
Rangoon Halva Pig Mill New Rs. 6 13-0 to 7-0-0.

FUTURES.

1st, 2nd and 3rd settlement at 6-14-6 to 7-6-0

AT RANGOON.

March April Big Mill 256.
March April Small Mill 277.
March July Small Mill 273.
March July Big Mill 287.
Calcutta Ready Small 3-6-6.

OPIUM.

Patna 4th sale	No sale
Teji Mundi	,,
Patna 4th sale Calcutta	Rs. 3,478

The following are the rates of Patna Opium and of exchange in China:—

	Dls.
Patna Old	2,625
Exchange for Hongkong	131 1-2
Exchange for Shanghai	176
Calcutta Exchange for 2 months	99 5-8
Calcutta Demand Exchange	99 31-32

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Brasiers 4 x 4		lbs.	
		31	Rs. 55 0
		28	,, 55 12
		35	
		42	
		56	
		63	Rs. 55 0
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	Rs. 45 0
		35	
		42	
		49	
		56	,, 45 12
Tin Ingots			,, 40 9
Spelter	S M		
	M M		,, 18 10
	J		
	G		
Georgshantz			,, 22 4
Copper Ingots	K S		,, 49 4
Copper Sheetings		lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings		lbs. 14, 16	,, 47 0
		10, 12	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th April, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	59	67,423
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	36	41,996

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 11th April, 1910, as compared with the statement of 5th April, 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 5. Rs. a. p.	April 11. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,70,00,000 0 0	1,70,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,91,30,623 13 6	2,27,49,081 12 1
Other Deposits, &c	16,81,86,669 14 3	17,00,61,004 7 9
Bank Post Bills, &c	15,99,700 2 3	9,35,946 9 11
Sundries	16,04,599 13 8	15,63,955 2 1
Rs ..	22,75,21,593 11 8	23,23,09,987 15 10
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments	2,98,67,884 0 0	2,96,27,364 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	1,04,19,359 0 0	1,02,31,783 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do	4,71,73,937 4 5	4,58,07,609 6 1
Bills discounted, &c	4,62,18,861 0 0	4,59,19,073 11 10
Balances with other Banks	2,99,88,740 4 2	3,12,11,933 5 7
Bullion	34,45,676 5 0	31,45,554 15 3
Dead Stock	22,09,350 7 8	22,05,466 10 6
Stamps	14,493 6 4	13,932 10 5
Sundries	1,62,275 6 6	1,89,022 7 8
	16,95,00,577 2 1	16,84,11,740 3 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	5,80,21,016 9 7	6,38,98,247 12 6
Cash, &c., at Branches		
	22,75,21,593 11 8	23,23,09,987 15 10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	37,23,721	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	1,05,264	Decrease.
Other Deposits	18,74,335	Increase.
Post Bills	6,63,754	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,78,096	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	2,99,788	Do.
Mercantile Bills	12,23,193	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	32,61,579	Do.
Cash at Branches	26,15,653	Do.

Percentage 32·71.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 16th April.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 16th April 1910, by Council Bills	£ 1,941,392
Balance to be remitted from 17th April 1910 to 31st March 1911	£ 13,558,608

"Of this sum £300,000 has been taken to the Account of the Currency Reserve.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th March 1910 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 104,361 maunds with an increase of Rs. 64,770 in the earnings.

LORD WEARDALE has succeeded Sir Harry Johnston in the Chairmanship of the executive of the Universal Race Congress which is to be held in London in July, 1911.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Polishvala and Kotwal's Hongkong circular, dated April 1, says :—

Since our last report, the market has been very strong and prices have advanced considerably. The Indian market has been freely purchasing the commodity at the enhanced rates and consequently Chinese buyers have been able to effect purchases at the prices demanded. As a result of this, some speculators have done a big business in forward delivery at an advance of dolls. 2 to dolls. 6 than previous quotations, while others have stood aloof and no sales were effected. During the last week, Bombay wired to the effect that the millowners there were willing to sell for forward delivery at the present quotations, which caused local Chinese buyers to suddenly suspend business. This, coupled with the fact that exchange had assumed a somewhat firm attitude, led the Chinese traders to regard the matter with a certain amount of reserve and at the close there are no buyers on the market, not even the slightly lower rates ruling inducing purchasers to come forward.

No 6 & 8s—The former count was in good demand and business was done at an advance of doll. 1 to dolls. 3. No 8s has commanded little attention and whatever business was done was at an advance of doll. 1 to dolls. 2 per bale.

No 10 & 12s—In these two counts, good business was done at an advance of doll. 1 to dolls. 4 per bale.

No 16s—Very small business done in discounts.

No 20s—In good demand and an appreciable amount of business done. Prices advanced from dolls. 3 to dolls. 6.

Total sales 11,000 bales.

Unsold stocks 4,000 bales.

Sold but un-delivered in the godown and to arrive 48,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The Mail steamer "Assaya" and extra steamer "Ceylon Maru" and "Ausaria" from Bombay, and steamer "C Apcar" from Calcutta have brought in 4,500 bales for Hongkong, and 10,000 bales for Shanghai, no shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and Coast ports.

Local Mill.—A very good business was done in this yarn. About 1,000 bales No 10s at dolls. 125 to dolls. 132 and about 300 bales No 12s at dolls. 130 to dolls. 134.

Shanghai—Reports indicate a strong market. Good business was done at an advance of 2 to 5 taels higher than previous quotations in special No 20.

Japanese Yarn—About 500 bales No 20s at dolls. 163 to dolls. 171.

Raw Cotton.—A fair amount of business was done in Bengal at dolls. 2 higher per picul compared to last quotation. About 350 bales Bengal sold at dolls. 34 1-2 to dolls. 38. Stocks 275 bales Bengal. Chinese sales, 90 bales at dolls. 41 to dolls. 43 1-2 stocks 90 bales, quotation. Bengal dells. 33 1-2 to dolls. 39 Chinese dolls. 39 to dolls. 44.

∴ Quotations only, no sales.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1909-1910 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1910—			
Weight in ounces	393037	48967 a	344061 a
Value in rupees	24228040	2787837	21440703
To the end of the month of Feb. 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	3533524	543273 a	2990251 a
Value in rupees	216204922	30862418	185342504
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1910—			
Weight in ounces.	3621079	1004020 a	2617059 a
Value in rupees	6022464	1932222	4090242
To the end of the month of Feb. 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	70326759	18338296a	52988463a
Value in rupees	115966155	28316566	87649589
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1910—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	30250504	4719559	25530945
To the end of the month of Feb. 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	332171077	51978984	275992093

a Figures deductive, the weight of certain postal parcels not being declared by Post Office.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1909-1910.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard) In the month of Feb. 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	.....	1140030	1140030
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1051765	389852	1441617
Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage	.....	.....	.....

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Feb. 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	.....	13774222	13774222
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	11211527	8776504	19988031
Native States coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	90818	90818
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from straits settlements	.....	3504749	3504749

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	In the month of Feb. 1910. Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	389571	389571
Rupees a	372005	.....	372005
Half Rupees & small silver coins (value in rupees)	157380	.....	157380
Ten cent pieces Tale.	.....	558160	558160
Five cent pieces Tale.	.....	860000	860000

	Calcutta.	To end of the month of Feb. 1910. Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	5780654	5780654
Rupees	9972169	8773387	18745546
Half Rupees & small silver coins (value in rupees)	984808	.....	984808
Ten cent pieces Tale.	.....	11088198	11088198
Five cent pieces Tale.	.....	860000	860000

a British Rupees made over to Native States during the month.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	4	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	6	5	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	9	7	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Mi	3	2	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	6	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	4	5	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	14
Total	32	33	106
This day last year	63	45	151

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

THE "MONEY MARKET REVIEW," APRIL 2ND.

THE fifty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on Wednesday, March 30th, at the bank's premises, 32, Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C., Sir Montagu Cornish Turner (Chairman of the Company) presiding.

One of the Managers (Mr. T. H. Whitehead) having read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said : I presume that you will take the report as read, and before I move its adoption I will say a few words, as usual. At our last annual meeting I expressed the opinion that we fairly anticipate a gradual but general revival in trade, the good effects of which would be seen in the autumn. I regret to say that in regard to business outward from west to east—that is to say, in regard to our business with the Straits, China and Japan—my anticipations have not been fulfilled. On the contrary, we have during the past year experienced a period of dull, if not stagnant, trade, so far as China, Japan and the Straits are concerned. This naturally has prevented our utilising to the full advantage the resources at our disposal, and we have therefore, been unable to maintain the high standard of earnings which we had reached in the prosperous years ending with 1907. Reference to recent balance sheets, as compared with the statement laid on the table to-day, will show a considerable and appreciable decrease under the headings of loans, advances and bills discounted. Nearly the whole of this is in connection with our trade in the Far East. In regard to India, we have maintained our normal level of business. As confirmatory evidence of my statement, I would refer to the figures given in the Board of Trade returns for 1907, 1908 and 1909, showing the sterling value of exports from Great Britain to the Far East. As regards China, the value of manufactured goods exported from Great Britain in 1907 amounted to 12 millions sterling in 1908 these values fell to 9 1-4 millions sterling, and in 1909 there was a further decline to the extent of three-quarters of a million sterling, so that in the two years the value of the exports from Great Britain to China, excluding Hong Kong, decreased by no less than three and a half millions sterling. So also in the case of Japan, the shipments from Great Britain in 1908 and 1909 were no less than three and three-quarters millions sterling below the shipments in 1907. These figures speak for themselves, and, I think, are amply sufficient to account for the decreased earning power of this bank and other kindred institutions doing business in the Far East. I am glad to say that markets, both in China and Japan, are in a healthier and somewhat more normal condition, and, in the ordinary course of events, I think we may look for better times, but it must be remembered that the present high prices of cotton is an adverse factor to the extension of Lancashire trade with the East until prices adjust themselves or until the price of the raw material comes down to a normal level. As regards India. I am glad to say that we have very satisfactory accounts about the crops. The wheat crop we may expect to be practically a bumper crop, unless anything unforeseen and unexpected happens in the next six weeks. There will also be excellent seed crops, and with good crops in India, we should have a good demand for European imported goods in the fall of the year. Turning to currency matters in connection with India, it is gratifying to note that the financial member of the Council, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in his recent Budget speech in Calcutta, said as follows :—"As the result of the heavy demand for remittances to finance our revived export trade, the Secretary of State expects, in addition to satisfying all the requirements of his Home Treasury, to be able to raise the gold standard reserve by the end of March to over 14 1/2 million sterling ; that is, to repay to it the whole of the gold which had to be withdrawn in 1908 in support of exchange." It is, I believe, an open secret that these anticipations have been more than realised ; in fact, I believe that the gold standard reserve fund is now at the same level as it was before the drawings on this fund commenced in 1908. The Indian currency scheme has been severely tested since the autumn of 1907, and that it has successfully withstood the stress of bad trade and consequent adverse trade balances is a source of congratulation to the Secretary of State for India in Council and all those responsible for its efficient working. Then, after giving details as to the future working of the gold standard reserve, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in the same speech said :—"I trust that the Council, as well as the large and important community who are vitally interested in such matters, will find in these arrangements and in the actions of Government during the last two years no uncertain proof of the determination of those who are responsible for the Government of India to uphold the gold value of the rupee." This announcement will be welcomed by all those interested in Indian trade and finance. (Hear, hear.) We must thank Lord Morley and his financial advisers for having acted so promptly in the past and for this declaration of a bold and unfaltering policy in the future. We must also hope that the gold standard reserve will not be kept at 20, or even 25 millions sterling, but be sensibly increased as opportunity offers from time to time and as experience dictates.

Gentlemen, during the past twelve months we have had considerable changes in the court of directors and in the management of this bank. Much to our regret, Mr. Henry Nevile Gladstone found that, owing to pressure of business, he was unable to continue a director of this bank ; and subsequently we lost by the death of our very old colleague and dear old friend, Mr. Emile Levita, who passed away after a very brief illness. In connection with this the directors passed the following resolution at a court meeting held on July 23rd last :—"The directors desire to place on record their sense of the great loss sustained by the death of their esteemed friend and colleague Mr. Emile Levita, and the high value they set upon the services rendered by him for the long period of 37 years, during which he was associated with the bank as a member of the court. Personally, the directors feel that by the death of Mr. Levita they have lost a kind and valued friend. He will be greatly missed from their meetings, where his unfailing courtesy, calm temper and honourable and generous disposition proved most helpful in the deliberations." Gentlemen, I think that those words convey the feelings of the shareholders, as well as of the directors, in regard to the loss of our esteemed colleague. I may also mention that since I wrote those words we have lost a very good old friend and valued adviser by the death of Mr. Joseph Addison, the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Linklater and Co. We owe a great deal to his advice and good counsel and help in many ways, and particularly so during the time that we were in treaty with the Government for the extension of our charter. You will notice from the report to-day that the charter has been extended for 30 years. Personally, I feel that I have lost a very good, dear and valued friend by the death of Mr. Joseph Addison.

The court of directors have elected Mr. W. H. N. Goschen, of Messrs. Fruhling and Goschen, to a seat on the board, and I need not say how much we appreciate Mr. Goschen's advent to our ranks. In the management of head office Mr. Caleb Lewis retired from his position as senior manager of the bank after nearly 40 years' connection with this institution. By his unfailing courtesy and general manners Mr. Lewis had made himself popular with all with whom he had been brought into contract, both inside the bank and without, and we must all sincerely desire that Mr. Lewis may be spared many years to enjoy the honourable rest which has so well earned after a very busy and energetic life, entirely devoted to the service of this bank. Mr. Thomas H. Whitehead is now our senior manager, Mr. Thomas Fraser, joint manager, and Mr. W. E. Preston, lately manager of the Calcutta agency, has been appointed sub-manager. It will be noticed that the figures in the balance-sheet under the heading of bank premises and furniture at the head offices and branches show a considerable increase on the amount appearing in our previous statement. The difference is mainly accounted for by the expenditure in connection with the acquisition of our new London premises, the full cost of which, as well as the cost of acquiring premises at Colombo and Yokohama, and the cost of building new premises at Kwala Lumpor and Bangkok, now appears in the accounts. New office premises in London, Yokohama, Kwala Lumpor and Bangkok were absolutely necessary for the efficient working of our business, while at Colombo the directors deemed it advisable to avail themselves of an opportunity afforded them of purchasing the building we had rented for a great many years, and which, had we refused the offer, would have passed into other hands. It is hardly necessary for me to remark that the market value of our premises far exceeds the figures which they stand in our books. There is also another item in the statement to-day to which I would draw your attention, and that is "Expenses of management (including income tax on directors' fees)." That, gentleman, has, I believe, caused a little comment, and I would explain that the reason for this appearing to-day is that from time immemorial income tax has been paid on the directors' fees, but it was found that, curiously enough, we had omitted to get the direct sanction of the shareholders for this when the matter was last before them some four or five years ago, and therefore we have to-day to ask you to confirm or pass a resolution which I shall propose presently to make this lawful with retrospective effect. I will now conclude by proposing : "That the report now presented together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account be approved and adopted."

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., seconded the resolution.

The Chairman having invited discussion.

Mr. H. M. Ross said: I think that we shareholders may well congratulate the directors of the bank upon their emerging successfully, if with somewhat diminished profits, from the troublous times of the last two years depicted by the chairman. I read somewhere lately that shareholders as a class have no gratitude and no conscience; when things are good they take all they can without gratitude, and when things are bad they blame the directors. I think everyone in this room will join with me in repudiating that as being applicable in any way to shareholders in the Chartered Bank of India. I hope our acknowledgments will always be grateful, and our criticisms always sympathetic. Two causes of your anxiety have fortunately disappeared—you have alluded to them—the one by a return of prosperity to Indian agriculture, and the other by the re-establishment at its old figure of the gold standard reserve. It is reassuring to read, and to hear you read, from the Budget statement of the Indian Finance Minister that the Government has at last arrived at a clear, resolute, and, on the whole, well-conceived, policy for maintaining the gold standard and up holding exchange. This is of great importance to us. I should like to say that, in my humble opinion, it is of vital importance to Indian banking for if the Government failed in that task confidence would be destroyed, our profits would be seriously jeopardised, and the tranquility which pervades the present annual meeting would be rudely disturbed. You have raised the question of the size of the reserve which is to be held to support the currency policy. To my mind less importance attaches to the size of the reserve than to the policy with which it is backed. I would sooner see a reserve of £20,000,000 with a resolute policy than a reserve of £40,000,000 with such a weak and irresolute policy behind it as we have had in the past. There is just one criticism I would like to make with regard to the Budget, for although we do not really meet here for criticism of the Indian Budget, you sir have introduced the subject. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has stated that when the reserves in this country and in the paper currency department arrive at the sum of £25,000,000 sterling, he will resume the practice of devoting half the profits on coinage to the construction of railways. I am surprised that after the warning the Government of India has had in the last two years, they should be eager to resume any such policy, or to tamper with their gold reserves. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has set before an ideal in this matter; he says he wishes to have the reserves in a position to enable him to resist the effects, not of one, but of two bad seasons. I wonder, therefore, why he should at the same time return the attainment of his ideal. I have yet to learn that a railway under construction, or even a completed railway, is a proper asset for a currency system. Just one other word: the Government has come forward with a well developed and resolute policy. I must express my surprise that they have not gone a step further with it and thrown open their Mint for the free coinage of gold. That was recommended by Sir Henry Fowler's Currency Committee of 1899, and it was usually contemplated by the Government of India in September of that year, when they declared the sovereign legal tender in India. Legal and technical difficulties arose, and the step was postponed. They have had ample time in the last ten years to deal with those difficulties and remove them, and it seems to me unfair that India should still be placed in a position less favourable than Australia for coining the output of her own gold mines on the spot. Such a measure if introduced, would, I think, add stability to the gold standard, and for that reason I hope it will have the support of the directors of this bank.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

The Chairman : I have now to propose that a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum free of income tax, for the half-year ended December 31st last, be now declared payable on and after the 6th proximo.

Mr. L. A. Wallace, seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman : The next resolution I have to propose is that Mr. Wm. Henry Neville Goschen be elected a director.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton having seconded the resolution, it was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman proposed that the Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton should be re-elected a director. This was seconded by Mr. Goschen and carried unanimously.

The Chairman : I now move the fifth resolution :—"That the income tax on the fees of the directors and auditors be paid by the bank, and that this authority be retrospective.

Mr. Ress, seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman : The next resolution is that the fees of the auditors shall be increased from £300 to £500, and that both the present auditors, who present themselves for re-election, be reappointed, and I will ask a shareholder to propose that. As regards the increase in the auditors' fees, I may mention that we find that, compared with other kindred institutions, our fees are considerably below the ordinary standard, and that Mr. Browne has to employ a good part of his staff from two to three months in auditing the accounts, and that really the fees we have hitherto paid have been insufficient to meet this. I may mention, of course, that Mr. Browne's firm is a firm of chartered accountants.

Mr. Ross : I have pleasure in proposing this resolution—that the fees of the auditors be increased from £300 to £500 per annum, to be divided as they may agree.

Mr. Smart, seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. G. King, seconded by Mr. J. Halliday, Messrs. Magnus Mowat and W. A Browne, F. C. A., were reappointed auditors.

Mr. Mowat, on behalf of himself and co-audit or, thanked the meeting.

The Chairman : That concludes the business of the meeting.

Mr. C. E. Melchers : It is my pleasant duty to propose to you a vote of thanks to our directors, our managers, and the entire staff, who have all done their duty so very well. Although perhaps our profits have not been quite so large as in former years, we have every reason to be quite satisfied.

The Chairman : I am glad that this resolution has been passed, because I regard it as a vote of thanks to the staff, who this time have not been able to participate in a bonus. No staff, has worked better than ours. We directors who are here—I am here every day for most part of the day, and am thoroughly in touch with the staff at home and with a good many of the staff abroad—can say that they thoroughly deserve your thanks. Next year I hope they will be able to thank you for a bonus.

The proceedings then terminated.

IT is reported by the American Consul at Belgrade that a professor in charge of the Servian Government laboratory has discovered that the water-supply of the city is radioactive.

IN reply to a question from the Willesden District Council, the Local Government Board have stated they would be willing to sanction a by-law prohibiting the flying of kites and aeroplanes in the public parks on Sunday.

"THE Girl Who Went—" was the title of a theatrical poster which has been prominently displayed in Nottingham. It was originally "The Girl Who Went Astray," but the Watch Committee objected to this, and the final word had to be obliterated.

WITH the profits of the English and American tours the famous shoemaker Wilhelm Voigt—better known as "the Captain of Koepenick"—has bought for £800 the goodwill of a restaurant in his native town, (says a Berlin message,) and settled down to a business career.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEALE—April 12, at Peshawar, wife of Captain Heale, Political Department, of a daughter.
KNOWLES—March 28, at Bright Villa, Surat, the wife of Charles Knowles, of a daughter.
WATSON—April 3, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of E Fairlie Watson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERKELEY—DAVIDSON—April 11, at Coimbatore, Rupert Edrie Gifford, younger son of Captain J H H Berkeley, to Maud, youngest daughter of J P Davidson, Esq.
YOUNG—COSSER—April 4, at St Andrew's Church, Karachi, by the Rev Alan Chant, B Sc, S D, Ramsay Hannay Young, to Muriel Amy, youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Cosser.

DEATHS.

CALVERT—April 9, at Jaunsi, suddenly, Cecil Maynard, the second son of J T Calvert, Assistant Auditor, G I P Ry, aged 23 years.
KIDD—April 4, at Dehra Dunn, Surgeon W A Kidd of Cerebral Embolism, aged 79 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Palonji Burjorji Desai's lecture, Framji Cowasji Institute, 6-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Get what you can honestly ; use what you get frugally."

PRESENTATION TO A SALESMAN.—Indian merchants dealing with Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company will hold an entertainment in honour of Mr. Dhirajlal Rustomji Shroff, the retiring head salesman of the Firm at Tyebji House, Walkeshwar road, this evening.

LECTURE ON THE TOMB OF CYRUS THE GREAT.—The eighth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dayan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, by Mr. Palonji Burjorji Desai, Editor, "Rast Goftar." The topic selected for the evening is "The Tomb of King Cyrus the Great of Persia." Printed copies of the vas-relief of King Cyrus himself and the picture of his tomb will be presented to the audience. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sariant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

Märch	Des Moujicks ..... Renelle
Rhapsody	Slavonic ..... Friedemann
Serenade	The Warblers ..... Perry
Selection	Veconique ..... Messager
Valse Lente	Rouge et Noir ..... Lotter
Selection	Dear Little Denmark ..... Rubens
Czardas	Ungarischer Sehafertanz—Gung'l

BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

"The Merchant of Venice."

THE Bandmann Comedy Company had a good audience last evening when at the Empire Theatre they gave a performance of the "Merchants of Venice." Once more they may be thoroughly commended for some excellent work, all the leading parts were in very capable hands and at the close of each of the principal scenes they earned genuine applause from the audience. Mr. Charles was a successful Shylock who if he accentuated most the austerity of the Jews' temperament, gave a very acceptable version of the part. His elocution reached a high standard in many passages. Miss Blanche Forsythe was a charming Portia who surmounted the difficulties of the trial scene most successfully. The piece generally was very excellently cast and although the play did not finish until a very late hour the audience showed no sign of tiring.

This evening "Quo Vadis" will be staged.

Another change of programme is now announced. "Hamlet" is to be played on Thursday and not the "Walls of Jericho" as stated yesterday. The management have now decided for the convenience of the public that Rs. 3 seats may be booked in advance. This should be done at Messrs. Rose & Co's.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management of the Excelsior Cinematograph have really every week a better programme. This week's entertainment is certainly one of the most enjoyable since the beginning of the season. Each and every film of this programme is a real success. Amongst these, the picture, "Our Miss Gibbs" has been very well appreciated by the public and is repeatedly greeted with applause by every one in the house. "The old French Cupboard" provokes one continued laughter from beginning to end. "The Right to Love" is a very touching scene of life in the French Colonies (Antilles), and is very exciting and has a dramatic finish. Amongst the other pictures, "A Discussion on Politics" is a good comic one, followed by a very artistic coloured subject illustrating the "Beginning of the Serpentine Dance," where the public is shewn the best production in coloured Cinematograph films. To finish, and send everyone home happy, the management had to call again the old friend of the public, Max Linder, just to give a rest to our poor Foolshead who had been working for three weeks in succession to the great satisfaction of the public. "Foolshead" is however coming back next week with some more of his inimitable antics.

On Sunday evening at 7 p. m. there was the usual prize show, when one gold watch was won by Miss N. Pinto, one silver watch by Mr. Edulji B. Moris and one enamalled watch by private Fix of the Gloucester Regiment.

Next Sunday at 7 p. m. there will be another grand prize show, when one gold, one silver and one enamalled watch will be given away again.

We strongly recommend to the Bombay public not to miss this week's programme and also to watch the advertisements of next week's grand attraction.

AVOIDING TO PAY TRAMWAY FARE.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, at Mazagon, the Bombay Tramway Company charged Succaram Sadashiv Viganker, an employee in the Bombay Municipality, with avoiding payment of the legal fare on 7th September last.

Mr. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for the Tramway Company, while Mr. Kolasker, Barrister-at-Law, was for the accused.

The Company's case was that the accused got into a tram-car with a friend to Jacob's Circle at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 7th September and purchased tickets for Pydownie. They were transfers, changeable at the Two Tanks and Sir J. J. Hospital. About a quarter-past two o'clock, the same afternoon, the accused and his friend entered a tram car at the Bellasis-road junction to proceed to Pydownie. As the accused had been seen by an Inspector of the Company coming out of the J. J. Hospital, he asked him for a fresh fare which the accused declined to give. The prosecution contended that the accused should have proceeded by the first available car from the junction which he had not done.

The defence was that as there was the Gocul Ashtami fair at Mazagon on the day in question the traffic on the tram line was very heavy and he could not get a car first at Two Tanks for one hour and then at the J. J. Hospital for three-quarters of an hour and hence the delay. He further said that as the ticket had not been punched for the J. J. Hospital junction the conductor refused to accept it.

The accused was fined one rupee.

COLONEL HARRISON has arrived at Entebbe, Uganda, after visiting his Congo pigmies some of whom he took to London not long ago.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

There has been nearly general rainfall in Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few falls in South India. Chief amounts Cox's Bazar and Silchar, one inch, Shillong and Gauhati, one and a half. Hot dry winds prevail over Upper India.

Forecast.—Local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Eastern half of Bengal and a few falls in South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is higher than usual everywhere ; night temperature is also in excess at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess ; the minimum is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and north Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal at Karachi, and in excess over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Veraval and Surat, and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in slight excess at most stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar ; the minimum is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bombay and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

General Remarks :—Coimbatore is the only station reporting rainfall (0·16"). Temperature is rising in northern India.

A few thunderstorms may possibly occur in Malabar.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	87·3	75·3	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	7·65
Muskat	103·8	74·0	...	1·59
Malikan	92·9	60·9	...	2·75
Rawalpindi	102·9	68·2	...	4·06
Lahore	106·3	67·6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Lindenfels s	Kennewag ...	NewYork,Mar 11
	Kola s.....	Cutbush	Baschra, Apl 9
	Devanha s	Powell	Shanghai,Mar 29
	Ujina s	Hill	Calcutta, Apl 2
	Beme s.....	Stockwell	Rangoon, Apl 7
	E F Ferdinand s	Cobol	Trieste, Mar 27
	City of Manchester	Findlay	Glasgow,Mar 15

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Waroonga s	Chappel	Persian Gulf
	King Howel s.....	Davies	Antwerp
	Kathleen s	Catterson.....	Marseilles
	Dovre s	Paulsen	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Kola for Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
7	Margam Abbey	Calcutta
10	Camberwell	London

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Assaye left Hongkong at 1 p m on Saturday.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 18.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—9,760 cwts castorseed and 5178 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEITH.

King Hwvel s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, T Canji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Whenfels s—27 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D,

Bombay, 19th April,

351—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

352—To-day Tuesday 19th Instant—Bugle practice on the Maidan at 5 p m (S T)

353—Prize Shooting—"F" Coy Prize Shooting Competition will take place on the Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 24th instant.

354—Divisional and Provincial Medal—The Competition for the Divisional and Provincial Medal will take place at Ghat Kopar on Monday the 25th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

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JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.

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This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

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H. James Rainey, Esq., of Keelnah, Jessore, writes:—"Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your 'Essence of Chiretta' (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophilactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sonodarban, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof pro bono publico.' "

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 19th April, 1910.

SLAVERY IN CHINA.

WHILE the Prince Regent is blundering along in his well-intentioned efforts to correct the greatest abuses and introduce reforms in the Chinese Empire, the Central Government affords him little assistance—simply because it is so lamentably weak as to be useless for anything but ill. The evils of slavery, as it existed, and still exists, having been brought home to the Regent, he urged upon the Government the desirability of acting upon the memorial of the Bureau of Constitutional Affairs relative to the subject, and in February last an edict was issued abolishing slavery. The rescript opens in general terms and then lays it down that, henceforth, no maid-servants or concubines shall be sold. It provides that if a family requires a maid-servant the girl must be hired as such. If a man wishes more than one wife, he must take her only by means of secondary marriage; and the right of providing secondary wives and servants is vested in the local official. Government recognises the fact that the sale of children not infrequently saves a family from starvation, and the rescript provides that children may be leased for any term of years up to the age of twenty-five. In the case of maid-servants, masters are held responsible to provide husbands before the girls pass the marriageable age. But although the Prince Regent points out that concubinage has been abolished both in Europe and Japan, he does not think this can yet be done in China; therefore the practice must be continued in the form of legitimate polygamy. The Prince would have gone further, but the Central Government would not agree, so in such cases mothers are to sign the marriage contracts and to be accorded the liberty of seeing their daughters from time to time. Formerly, the Chinese law did not permit the gentry to marry maid-servants; but now they must, for the sale of women for immoral purposes is made a more heinous offence than here before. The step, though a short one, is in the right direction; but unfortunately like everything Chinese, it is perplexing, for the edict, as a Peking correspondent shows, is full of loopholes for the evasion of its application.

It is urged that the permission granted to parents to hire out their children for long periods may be sadly abused and the marrying of maid-servants will provide men with unlimited servants, for secondary wives are always utterly subservient to the first wife and thus the maid-servants will be as much in bondage as if they were actual slaves, bought and paid for. The master being bound to find his maid-servant a husband, offers himself and she, to avoid ill-usage or dismissal, will submit to slavery, albeit under another name. Slavery has existed in China for all time and, notwithstanding the influence of the East, no progress has been made beyond this very defective edict—which does not improve the position but merely alters its designation. It is shown that by far the greatest number of farm labourers in China are slaves. They were not born in slavery, but we are assured it is not improbable that many of them will die without knowing that the Central Government has now freed them; for says the *North China Herald* the decree will travel into the interior along the official lines of communication and many of the Yamens will not circulate the news, which taotais and magistrates may utilise as a new source of revenue. Slaveholders would gladly pay a "squeeze" than lose their valuable human possessions. And what is urged is that the Missionaries shall spread the news among their followers, who in turn will communicate it to the slaves themselves. Judging from recent telegrams Missionaries are again at a very great discount in parts of China at the present time and they would be wise in their own interests, if they mark time in their own ground and leave Chinese officialdom to do its own work in its own way. This suggestion may not be approved by those zealously interested in Missionary work. But unfortunately Missionaries have rarely shown themselves to be the most tactful of men, and in the present case we are not sure that the condition of the slaves is not for the time being, at all events, somewhat preferable to what it will be after their liberation. We fear that such action, as is suggested by our Shanghai contemporary, would be greatly resented, except perhaps at Peking, and they might suffer as great calamities in other regions of China as they are now experiencing in Changsha.

We are strengthened in this belief, by the assurance of the same writer who urges the Missionaries to undertake the task, that the Chinese farm slave is by no means the pitiable subject he may be imagined. He is given a portion of his earnings, and when he is so fortunate as to belong to a kindly master and be employed on rich land, his condition evokes the envy of hundreds of poor free people. In times of distress or famine the free poor will sell their children as the readiest means of raising the wherewithal to live. Thus the appalling ignorance and poverty of the people will stand in the way of the realisation of the benefits the new edict is designed to convey, as much as the corruptness of the officials. Yet it is believed that so great is the superstitious veneration for learning in China, that, if the coolies are entirely freed and given a fair rate of wages all their children will be educated within a generation and in another, China will have emerged from her frightful ignorance and demand the application of hundreds of the progressive edicts which have been issued and forgotten in recent years. Were the Prince Regent supported by his Government, actively and earnestly, that consummation might be reached. But without the loyal support of his Government the Prince must remain powerless. His officials, cannot come under his direct control; and neither Government nor officialism is yet so convinced of the value of education and its advantageous consequences, as to exert themselves to any extent in the direction of giving effect to this or any other rescript which will disturb the *status quo* The advantages of opening out their country by means of foreign capital is but slowly being realised, though comparison between the Chinaman of the Treaty Ports and him of the remote provinces, show how immensely improved the former invariably is. Foreign Powers are appealed to to interest themselves in the opening out of the interior and are told that while they concentrate their attention upon the only province that is already under the searchlight of foreign influence, the rich old provinces of China, with their teeming millions of half-starved inhabitants, steeped in the blackest ignorance and superstition are a living reproach to civilisation. But Foreign Powers have interested themselves as much in Chinese affairs as they are entitled to, and until they are invited or furnished with some sufficiently plausible excuse, their further intrusion would be unwarranted.

FRANCE, GERMANY AND THE NEW WARFARE.

FRENCH parliamentarians are alarmed at the progress which Germany has made in establishing a fleet of military steerable balloons, and when, the other day, one of the deputies to the Senate severely censured the Government for their lack of enterprise, he was given a cheer which left no doubt that his views were supported by the majority of the Chamber. The accusations which he levelled at the War Department were certainly serious. He pointed out that Germany possesses twelve steerable balloons and is building eleven more. France, on the other hand, he declared had not one which was fit for service, while on her staff there was scarcely a single qualified pilot. The Government, he went on, had done nothing to encourage the manufacture of balloon covers and hydrogen, and although in France many improvements in wireless telegraphy had been invented by French officers, nothing had been done to adapt them to use in ballooning. As for aeroplaning not the least encouragement had been given to officers to become proficient in aviation. The deputies listened in a manner, which indicated their approval that the subject should be ventilated, while the attack was the more effective for its unexpectedness. The Prime Minister was fetched by telephone, and after some consultation, the War Minister was put up to reply. He managed, it was true, to secure a vote of confidence, but it was rather by belittling Germany, than by disclosing any activity on the part of France. He said that Germany can count only five or six balloons of any significance. Whether he was correct in this or not he did not add that Germany has five new large balloons, which are approaching completion, while as against that fact he had nothing to say about France's building programme. He had to admit that Germany's fleet is doubly as strong as that of France. For he could only show three balloons, all in the workshops under repairs, though he denied that they were out of use. On the whole and in spite of the vote of confidence General Brun's defence must have appeared very unsatisfactory, and probably the subject will be raised again in the near future. It seems strange that France, which is the home of nearly all the leading aviators, should have allowed herself to get so far behind her grim rival over the border, in this vitally important matter.

MR. KEIR HARDIE AGAIN.

THERE are enough signs of unrest in India, one would imagine, to convince even Mr. Keir Hardie that any encouragement of further agitation would be not only ill-timed, but a menace of the gravest danger to the European population of this country. Not so, however, the annual Conference of the English Labour Party appeared to him a fitting occasion on which to urge the organisation of a Labour Party in India—the same propaganda which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald preached in Bombay, to a handful of ignorant mill-hands, not one of whom probably had the faintest notion of the speakers' meaning. Before either Mr. Keir Hardie or Mr. Macdonald could advance such a proposal they must have deliberately blinded themselves to recent events and the situation only too patent in the country. A movement, such as they have advocated, would do nothing but play directly into the hands of active seditionists. The labouring classes of India are as yet insufficiently educated to appreciate the social side of it. They would only understand its belligerent aspect, would only realise that strife was being stirred up against the wealthier classes, European and Indian. Rioting would certainly ensue in the principal industrial centres, and what would be easier than for the seditionist and bomb-thrower to turn the feeling thus aroused into political channels. Speeches such as that which Mr. Hardie made to the Labour Party are nothing less than a crime against every loyal man or woman in the Indian Empire. How long must we wait before a muzzle is found for such pestilent mischief-makers?

THE DUMA AND JURIES.

A NEW era has opened in the legal proceedings of the criminal courts in Russia by the passing into law of the first Bill formulated by the Duma on its own initiative, namely, the law whereby judges are compelled to allow of jurymen being informed during a case of the penalty attaching to a verdict of guilty. For the past half century, since the reformed law-courts came into being, it has been the theory of Russian jurisprudence that the jury has nothing whatever to do with any penalty, but is merely concerned with the question of guilty or not guilty. In practice, as Russian judges have absolutely no discretion as to sentence on persons found guilty under this or that section of the Code, but must inflict the punishment named in such section, juries have been in the habit of acquitting guilty criminals, even after frank confession of guilt, when the general feeling of the people from whom the jury class is drawn would be outraged by the infliction of the penalty named in the Code. Lawyers long ago recognised that although in court not a syllable is ever allowed to be uttered concerning the penalty hanging over the head of a man declared guilty, yet juries always knew enough to return some very curious verdicts in cases where the general sense of the nation was against the draconian Code. By the New Bill, now duly sanctioned as the law of the land, counsel will not be barred from setting before the jury the penalties that hang over their clients' heads, and it is hoped that thereby some of the worse anomalies of the jury system in Russia may disappear. Juries no longer left to their own often mistaken ideas about the result of a verdict of guilty will give more appropriate verdicts, and thus save the State the expense of endless appeals and Cessation cases. Perhaps the most important point about the new law for Russians is that the hitherto strong opposition to the jury system that still finds expression occasionally in high quarters will perforce now cease to arouse fears of the possibility of jury-trials being abolished.

RUSSIA AND ARGENTINA.

PROPOSALS are being strongly made to send a Russian "Floating Exhibition," after the pattern of the successful venture now cruising about the Near and Middle East, to the Argentine for the Jubilee Exhibition at Buenos Ayres this summer. The unenviable notoriety which a few Russian Terrorists have given their country in the Argentine by the use of bombs in churches and the like, rather favour the contention that it is time Russia exhibited some other samples of her products than the general enemies of all mankind who fled to that "free country" after their homes in Russia became too warm for their further activities.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the outward mails of the 8th instant left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, who has represented the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Viceroy's Legislative Council, has resigned his seat. He has vacated the office of Chairman of the Chamber, and is proceeding home by the next mail-boat for the summer. He has accordingly decided not to retain his seat on the Council. During last cold weather he proved himself a most able representative of Commerce and made his mark as an informed critic and powerful speaker. This is the first resignation since the reconstitution of the Council.

IT is expected that the Viceroy will reach Simla a week earlier either on the 28th instant or 1st May.

THE cyclone, which struck the Aracan Coast early on Saturday morning, has given much needed rain in Assam and Burma.

IT has now been finally settled that the Bengal National College and the Bengal Technical Institute will be amalgamated.

MR. MOSS KING, City Magistrates of Lucknow officiates for Mr. Ker as Personal Assistant to the Director of Criminal Intelligence.

THE Government of India has decided not to proceed with the Bill dealing with Hindu Charitable Endowments and drop the draft measure.

MR. M. S. DORAISWAMY IYER, Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Cochin, was found dead in bed at Yercaud, on Friday morning, death being due to heart failure.

THE Government nominees on the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee are Mr. James Macdonald, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. E. M. Pross and Mr. Sethna.

THE question of separate political organization for Behar was raised at the Provincial Conference, being held at Mozaffarpur under the presidentship of Mr. Dipnarain Sing. The President advised the formation of district organizations in Behar, for the propagation of political ideas.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 7.

AFTER months of labour the committee of military and historical experts who have been forming the programme for the great Army Pageant to be held in the grounds of Fulham Palace from June 20 to July 2 next have practically completed their labours. The result shows that the episodes in British military history which they have selected for presentation at the pageant will form one of the most inspiring and moving spectacles of modern times. Lord Cheylesmore, who is taking the keenest personal interest in the forthcoming pageant has expressed the opinion that the function promises to be an object-lesson likely to greatly promote recruiting for the Army, and, judging by the application for seats, there seems little doubt that the idea of the Army Pageant is capturing the popular mind. The Army Pageant opens dramatically with a prelude to the main episodes which will consist of a series of scenes intended to portray the war-like life of the inhabitants of ancient Britain from the earliest known times, when they fought with hand and foot, tooth and claw, and butted with the head, and used the thumping stone, the hurling stick, and the club of wood or bone as artificial weapons. Other scenes will remind spectators of the Roman invasion and occupation of Britain. Following this is the pageant proper. It will be divided into two parts, the first representing ten historic episodes and battles ranging from 510 A.D. to 1645, and the second stories of the regiments in famous modern fights. The last scene of the series to be presented is the storming of Badajoz (April 6,1812), whereby Wellington secured the Portuguese frontier and a firm basis for his onward march, culminating in the great victory of Salamanca three months later, and his triumphant entry into Madrid. This bloody engagement was remarkable for the number of individual acts of heroism and daring among the besiegers, and some of these will be reproduced in the pageant scene. General Picton in command, Sir Edward Pakenham and Lieutenant Macpherson of the 45th were conspicuous in leading the attack upon the walls, and the last named it was who pulled down the tricolor from the topmost tower of the fortress and replaced it with his own red jacket in lieu of the Union Jack as a signal that the place was won. The great finale in which the whole of the performers will appear will be entitled "Service is Power."

MOBILISATION.

Practice and theory are the two factors on which the organisation of a modern army as to rely for efficiency. Since the first duty of an army is to prepare for war, mobilisation is without doubt a very essential test of the efficiency of an army. There is, perhaps, no subject on which theorists differ more than the best and quickest method of mobilising to deal with an emergency, and, unfortunately, there is no exercise which has been less practised in the past by our citizen army. For over fifty years we have clothed, armed, and drilled our citizens so that they could defend this country in the event of a hostile raid or invasion: during the past two years we have even gone to the extent of organising them upon a sound basis and of paying them whilst in camp at annual training; we are even beginning to grapple with the difficult question of teaching them how to shoot; the one and only thing we have not yet done is to give them practice in mobilising, and yet this is the most essential and vital thing of all. Everybody knows that the army which can seize the initiative at the beginning of a war has most of the chances in its favour. The enemy is obliged to act on the defensive from the outset, which is not only bad for the morale of that army, but uncommonly bad for the civilian population of the country. This is not the moment to enter into an academic discussion on the ethics of modern warfare. Whilst many optimists and jurists maintains that hostilities must be preceded by a declaration of war, history bears out the contrary. It therefore behoves us to consider possibilities, however improbable we may deem them. Students of history, naval and military experts, are now all agreed that although a surprise invasion of Great Britain is not only vastly improbable, but would be an extremely difficult and hazardous undertaking, such an invasion is within the bounds of possibility. In warfare the little-minded General is content to study probabilities—it is the wan of genius who also take all possibilities into consideration. It behoves us to be prepared to operate against men of genius; we must, therefore, study possibilities. We must, in short, be prepared for a surprise invasion. It may not come; the probabilities are that it will not come (if we are prepared for it), but our obvious duty is to prepare for it. The best way to prepare for it is to learn how to mobilise at the shortest possible notice. Assuming the improbable to have occured,

AN INVASION ATTEMPTED

without any previous declaration of war, it would at once be a race between the two armies as to which could first seize the initiative, a race in which every hour, every minute almost, would become of vital importance. On the coast the enemy would be straining every nerve, using every device that ingenuity could suggest to empty their transports. Men, horses, ammunition, guns, and stores would have to be got on shore before the army was free to move inland. We, on the other hand would have to mobilise. Units would have to collect their men, draw stores, sharpen swords and bayonets, medically examine all ranks, find the necessary horses and transport wagons, and move to their allotted station. The defending force could not hope to take the initiative until this operation was completed, and the brigades and divisions concentrated at their several rendezvous. Then the policy best suited to the situation would have to be decided upon, and the necessary action taken. The one factor of importance, the vital factor, would be time—time! hours! minutes! It seems almost inconceivable in all the years we have never practised the mobilisation of our second line—we have done nothing, absolutely nothing, to hasten the business of mobilisation, we have taken no steps whatever to try to reduce the lengthy process by even a few precious minutes. There are not half a dozen units of the Territorial Army who have ever practised a mobilisation; there are not even many commanding officers who could make an approximate guess at how long it would take to mobilise their own command. This neglect is all the more incomprehensible when we reflect that mobilisation can be practised at very little expense; the hiring for a few hours of some wagons and horses. Some time in the future—perhaps after we have made proper arrangements for teaching our Territorials how to shot—it is to be hoped that a general order will be promulgated, calling upon every Territorials unit to practise mobilisation at least once in every year. Practice tends to perfection—when once our arrangements for mobilisation are perfect we shall be able to regard with equanimity the possibility of a surprise invasion. At present those who bother to consider the matter at all regard it as a terrible nightmare.

MUSKETRY.

Reams have been written on the subject of Territorial musketry, conferences galore have been held, endless criticisms and resolutions have been passed, money has been spent, and statements have been made in Parliament, but practically nothing—or, at all events, nothing practical—has been done. Year after year we go on muddling through, hoping for better things next year. Season after season regiments put and push their men through the prescribed course, the good shots remain good shots, some of the bad shots improve, and all the men learn how to press a trigger without "flinching" or carving skin off their cheek with their thumb-nail, but it is absurd to call this musketry. It is nothing more nor less than the compulsory discharge of a given number of cartridges. In order to get men through the course during the little time available hurry and hustle is the order of the day. All through the long summer afternoons patient instructors sit stolidly by and tick off the scores; there is little time for advice during the so-called instructional practices. There is really no time for anything save the marking of score sheets and the pressing of triggers. During the Territorial shooting season there should be a competent instructor at the firing point for every single target on every range in the kingdom. As present the authorities rely upon Territorial officers to do all the necessary coaching. Few officers can be expected to spare the time whilst some have not the necessary knowledge. It is a dull and unprofitable game, which takes up a tremendous amount of time and patience, not to mention a certain amount of expense. The Secretary of State for War has has told us that there is money to purchase the necessary ranges, but that suitable sites cannot be found. It is possible that when the sites are found the money will have disappeared. Anyway, in musketry we have the most difficult problem to solve connected with the training of our citizen army, and until we are prepared to go into the whole question far more thoroughly than at present we shall never solve it, but will continue to waste our money on the perfunctory discharge of an inadequate number of rounds.

MILITARY TRAINING AT ETON.

Earl Roberts, who will deliver an address at the beginning of the next half to the Eton College Officers Training Corps on the subject of compulsory military training at Eton, has addressed the following letter from Englemere, Ascot, to Mr. A. A. Tennyson: "My Dear Mr. Tennyson—I am writing to you on a subject I have very much at heart, and that is the encouragement of military training and rifle shooting at Eton. My reason is that I look upon the condition of affairs in this country as very grave—so grave indeed, that I feel convinced, if we continue in our present state of unpreparedess for war our very existence as a great nation is at stake. As you probably know, I have long advocated that all able-bodied lads and men should be trained to arms, for in no other way can we hope to obtain a home Army sufficient in numbers and quality to ensure the safety of this country, however strong and powerful our Navy may be. I am frequently told that Britishers will never stand any form of compulsory training. They have, however, to accept compulsion in many ways—taxes, order in the streets, education, &c.—and they would no doubt do so about the Army if the necessity for it were plainly put before them. Unfortunately the political leaders on both sides shirk doing this, and the people are only too glad to remain in ignorance of the changes that are going on in the world, and in their feeling of false security. I can not help thinking that the object I have in view would be greatly assisted if Eton were to take the lead by insisting on all boys 14 years of age practising on the rifle range and a year later joining the college rifle corps. Perhaps you would see what could be done when you return to Eton."

NEW SMOKELESS POWDER.

A new and, as is claimed, more effective smokeless powder than any yet known has been invented by M. Guichard, a photographer, at Lons le Saulnier, the shooting-club of which has been making some interesting experiments with it on the Monteil ground. The target consisted of a block of very hard wood, nearly 31in. in thickness. The president of the club began by sending a Lebel bullet into the target, which showed a penetration of close on 25in. and then he employed a cartridge invented by M. Guichard, which, with the exception of the powder, is identical with the Lebel, the penetration in this case being upwards of 29½in. All this was witnessed by a number of officers, who were much impressed by the result, and these club experiments are shortly to be followed by official trials. Mr. Guichard has already received a quantity of offers, but he declares that he is determined not to reveal his secret to any foreign Government. The inventor is 50 years of age, and is a native of Saillenard, in the Department of Ain.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The Governor's Visit.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain Sullivan A.D.C, paid a private visit yesterday afternoon, to the St. Mary's College, Mazagon, when His Excellency was received by the Archbishop the Right Rev. Dr. Jurgens, the Rev. Father Bolke, Superior, and the Rev. Father Schaefer, Rector of St. Mary's College.

On arrival His Excellency was presented with bouquets and flowers; he then inspected the guard-of-honour. His Excellency was then conducted over the whole building and then the boys went through various exercises such as dumb-bells exercise, lance exercise, a boxing display, etc., with all of which His Excellency expressed the greatest pleasure.

His Excellency then addressed the boys. He said: "Boys of the St. Mary's College, it has given me great pleasure to come here to-day to see all the good work that is going on in this most important school. I have been much interested in the exercises you so admirably performed and you must have taken great pains since they have been so exceedingly well done. Now I hope you will all give your minds to your work and your play. Do everything as well as you possibly can and that will give you the best hope of succeeding in life afterwards and remember, European boys of the school, you live in a country where the people are very sensitive and are easily hurt; and it is for you to show them the best standard of manners and to be kind and considerate to them.

"There is one other advice I will give you and that is to show the best of the teaching and religion you have been taught here; they will lead you to fear God and honour the King and help you to grow up good citizens of India.

"Now, boys, I have great pleasure in giving you a holiday."

His Excellency then left amid cheers.

LIEUT.-COL. S. H. H. EDWARDS, late of the 98th North Stafford Regt., has died at Abbotsleigh, Freshford, Somerset, in his eighty-eighth year. He served with the 98th Regt. in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, for which he had the medal, and with the flank companies of the regiment in the force under Sir C. Campbell at the forcing of the Kohat Pass in 1850. He also served in the Peshawar Expeditionary Force on the Eusofzie Frontier in 1858, for which he had the medal with clasp.

DISORDERS IN CHINA.

GENERAL RISING FEARED.

Troops Join Huge Mob of Rioters.

ESCAPING MISSIONARIES DROWNED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Reuter wires from Hankau that all the foreign owned buildings have been burned, except the British Consulate. The Governor is reported to have been killed, but is believed to be in hiding. The troops do not interfere. Missions throughout the province have been ordered to be abandoned. The officials fear a general rising and they are unable to protect foreigners. The Viceroy of Hupeh has despatched two thousand troops.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Twenty-four thousand looters are pillaging Changsha, and six thousand foreign-drilled troops have joined the rioters. The city is on fire, the Governor has been killed and the officials have fled.

Gunboats have failed to reach the scene of the disorders owing to the shallowness of the water, but are making fresh attempts. The "Thistle" was hurrying up in the night, when she ran down a junk carrying no lights. Three Missionaries, not British, on board the junk were drowned. Minor riots have taken place at Hankau.

BRITISH CONSUL ATTACKED.

Affray with Persian Tribesmen.

TWO SEPOYS KILLED.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Teheran telegrams state that Mr. Bill, the late acting British Consul at Shiraz, was proceeding to Ispahan, when he was attacked by tribesmen on the 16th of April. Two sepoys were killed. Mr. Bill proceeded, but it is not known whether he is out of danger.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Consul-General Mr. Graham of Ispahan has gone with a dozen Indian Sowars to the Assistance of Consul Mr. Bill. Eighty Bakhtiari horsemen will join Mr. Graham at Kumisheh.

MR. ASQUITH'S BARGAIN.

Denial Ridiculed by Unionist Papers.

GREAT FREE TRADE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Unionist papers scoff at the denials given by Mr. Birrell and Mr. Pease with regard to the bargain with the Irish.

Mr. Asquith, in a letter to the *Times*, says there is no truth in the report that he had a long private interview with Mr. Redmond just before making his statement on Thursday, or in the suggestions it so recklessly employed to support the report.

Free Trade lectures, for the organisation of which Mr. Churchill has received a large sum of money, will begin forthwith. Especial importance is attached to the series for City men to be delivered in the Cannon Street Hotel.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

Full Irish Support Decided Upon.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

A meeting of the Irish Party to-day decided to support the Budget in all its stages.

STEAMER ASHORE.

Passengers Landed Safe.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The liner "Manchaha" from New York, bound for London, has gone ashore in a fog on the Scilly Islands. The passengers have been landed.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

Welcome at Budapesth.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived at Budapesth. He was welcomed by the Burgomaster and a large crowd of spectators.

BALLOON ACCIDENTS IN GERMANY.

Proposed Code of Precautions.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Eight balloonists have been killed in Germany in a fortnight and other minor mishaps have occurred. Owing to the frequency of accidents, combined with the remarkable growth of ballooning, the Imperial Aero Club has decided to issue a Code of Regulations and precautions.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 8th instant, left for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

THE Government of India are consulting local Governments on the possibility of an Excise duty on tobacco and it is believed that they will be opposed to such imposition.

THE GREAT MANDALAY FIRE.

Biggest Recorded in Burma.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 18.

The *Rangoon Times* special representative writes: "I have just returned from Mandalay where I had an opportunity of seeing the ruins and the devastation caused by what I am told the biggest fire that has ever been known to occur in the capital city of Upper Burma. You have already published most of the particulars of this great calamity and whatever much or little I can add thereto would itself quite inadequately describe the extent of the disaster. It is a pathetic sight to see some thousands of poor people, men, women and children, homeless and seeking shelter in the verandahs of houses, under trees, portioes, etc. To add to the discomfort it rained continuously throughout Friday and Saturday, yet several of the sufferers by the fire were to be observed searching among the ruins, hoping perhaps to find some portions at least of their lost belongings. Several were rigging up temporary bamboo structures with marvellous rapidity. The class of people most affected is the poorest.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

"I called to see the Commissioner, but I found he had gone on tour to Maymyo, probably to interview the Lieut-Governor in connection with this calamity, as the latter had wired to Major Das Voux as follows: I am much grieved at the tidings of the disasterous fire. Please telegraph further particulars and convey my sympathy to the sufferers."

"I next called on Mr. H. C. Moyce, the Hony. Secretary to the Relief Fund which was started almost immediately after the fire and I am indebted to him for the greater part of my information. Most of the facts, however, have already appeared in the Mandalay and local papers, but much of it will bear repetition, only for the purpose of enlisting sympathy on behalf of the distressed. The origin of the fire, said Mr. Moyce, is not known nor is likely ever to be known for certain. The people are afraid to speak out for fear of punishment, but however started it was undoubtedly an accidental one. The story is that a Burman lad was boiling some water to make tea and carelessly left the oven to take care of itself, with the result that the mat walling took fire and thus started the huge conflagration. Another story was that the fire originated in a Chinaman's eating shop where some pork was being fried. The flames from the oven, it is said, caught the lard or ghee in the pan and blazed up and before anything could be done by the inmates; the flames spread with alarming rapidity. This is believed to be the truer account of how the disaster was caused, but it cannot be confirmed. The inflammable nature of the material of which the major portion of the buildings consisted, together with a strong wind gave the fire complete sway and it was beyond all human efforts to control it. The want too of an adequate water-supply made the situation the more alarming. Shwatachoung is a creek which runs through the town of Mandalay from north to south and during the rains it is always full of water and carries off all the filth of the town. The Public Works Department of Government conceived the idea, we believe, of aiding the work performed by the Shwatachoung naturally and built a brick drain to serve the bazar and other portions of the town and season of the year and not only during the rains as formerly. This scheme cost the P.W.D. something over Rs. 42,000, but it proved a failure in as much as the drain gets silted up with mud and there is an overflow of water which lead to similar result in the Shwetachoung and a stoppage in the flow of water, there being therefore very little water available from the Shwetachoung. The Fire Brigade was powerless to arrest the progress of the fire when the suction hoses were put down, the water obtained consisted of 95 per cent. of sand and only 5 per cent. water in short it was mud and water, the former being in the larger proportion. The sparks from the burning house were blown by the strong wind across the broad roads and thus the spread of the fire was extremely rapid and defied control. There were several wells in the quarter from which water could have been obtained, but they were unapproachable owing to the excessive heat from the flames. The Superintendent of the Mandalay Fire Brigade had unfortunately only two days' previous to the fire gone on leave to Europe and the officer in charge of the Brigade at the fire had very little, if any, experience in fighting a fire especially one of such huge proportions, but though there have been some mistakes made, there is nevertheless no getting away from the fact that the need of water was the main obstacle to the effort of the brigade. The fire caused the cessation temporarily of the tram service as some of their overhead wires were snapped, but later on the evening of the 13th instant the trams were put right. The damage was slight."

The body of the Mogaung Saday, which was reported to have been burnt, has been saved. The body was lying in a state of the Kyaungs and as the fire was seen to be approaching the body was removed with its coffin to another Kyaung and strangely enough though all the Kyaungs and other smaller buildings in Mandalay surrounding the building in which the body was placed were completely burnt, yet the Kyaung remained intact and undamaged. This fact has increased the veneration in which the deceased prelate was held in a superlative degree and his cremation which was to have taken place some time this year will now be invested with even greater reverence. In short, he will be canonised.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

It is now practically certain that there were no lives lost at the fire as none was reported missing there was very heavy loss of live, stock in the way of poultry, cows, goats and pigs. The last increase and multiply and rove about the town at their own sweet will. They are never slaughtered as they are looked upon as belonging to the King (Theebaw) and therefore venerated. All the pork that is eaten in Mandalay is the flesh of pigs imported from Amarapura and other adjacent town. The loss of property, however, is appalling and the estimate given of its amounting to twenty lakhs. I think on the lesser side. It is probably very much more, besides house property there were some tons of Nagapee and essence of Nagapee (two very great delicacies of the Burman) costing a very considerable amount destroyed and there belonged to the ordinary class of traders in the bazar.

The number of buildings destroyed were roughly over three thousand, three mills were burnt and large stocks of timber and paddy were burnt and destroyed. The Pwegan Saw Mill belonged to a syndicate of Burmans and was completely gutted including all the timber in the yard. The Burma rice and flour mills which belonged to Mirza Mahomed and another small mill belonging to a Burman were the amongst others. The *Indasya Pagoda* was not burnt down as it was stated, but all the other Kyaungs and structures surrounding it have been razed to the ground. The Mogaung Kuogdike which was built over seventy years ago by the Pagah Queen was completely gutted. It had some most beautiful ancient carvings by the old masters of art, besides most valuable decorations in gold and precious stones. There was also some other antikuitys deposited in the Kyaung which were invaluable so that it is not possible to represent in figures the monetary value of this one pagoda burning. The time the fire lasted, namely from 3-30 p.m. on the 12th, till the early hour the following morning there were vast crowds of people at the scene, and in order to prevent looting the City Police were augmented by a detachment of the 43rd Light Infantry, the 89th Punjabis and the Military Police who kept order.

RELIEF COMMITTEE WANTS FUNDS.

The relief Committee which was found at once deserve very great credit for the work they have already done and are engaged in doing the Committee are, Major Das Vœux, President, Messrs. Noyce, Kan Baw, U. Nyun, Mg. Da Tok Chanea, Johan Weideman, Moola Eusuf and Amir Ali. Mr. Noyce is the Hony. Secy. and Mr. Chanea is acting as Treasurer.

The first business done was of course to open a subscription list for the relief of the distressed. Large quantities of rice, maize, gram and other pulses were doled out to the poor people on the morning after the fire and it was estimated that between seven and ten thousand persons were thus helped, but the system of doing so on the first day was bad as some people came more often than once and we were each time served. The members of the Committee saw this and a Central Depot at Indwga Pagoda has been established from where the foodstuffs are given in a systematic manner. With the assistance of the Luyis and the elders of the quarters, the distributions are made between the hours of seven to nine a.m. and three to five p.m. Captain Lac I.M.S. the Special Plague Officer of Mandalay, has associated himself with the Committee and has been doing great deal of work in assisting the sufferers. Some thousands of large trees which had been burnt and fallen on the pathways and causing construction to the people were removed by coolies under the direction of Captain Lac and various other ways given to alleviate the distress and suffering of the people. Mr. Noyce is also another hard-working member and in his capacity as the Honorary Secretary to the Committee, he has not a lot of critical work besides to get through in a day as appeared from the subscriptions in the Mandalay papers, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the general meeting and Rangoon was included in the trustees of the Nowrojee Manecjee Wadia estate in Bombay reporting to them the distress caused by the fire and asking for assistance from the estate as the testator had left a very large sum of money in his will be devoted to the charity in which distress by fire is one of the charities, specially the mentioned.

It is not improbable that he will receive a favourable response to his appeal. All the other members of the Committee have been employed in the distribution of foodstuffs at the depot. No money had up to Sunday been given to any of the sufferers, but the funds keep coming in. The Committee propose to make donations to such persons as deserve it, each case being carefully enquired into and rewarded according to merits. More relief is urgently needed and as residents in Upper Burma are comparatively poorer than those in Lower Burma too much assistance cannot be expected from them. The distress among the poorer people affected by the catastrophe is simply appalling and must appeal to the tender feelings of their brethren. The area of the fire is immense and when I arrived on the scene some of the tops of trees were yet smouldering and these had to be felled. The rains however completely put out all smouldering fire and when I left people were wading through the debris.

BHAI PARMA NAND'S CASE.

Ordered to Give Five Sureties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 18.

The order in the Bhai Parma Nand's case under the Security Section was pronounced to-day by Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate. Accused has been ordered to execute a bond of five sureties for Rs. 9,000 for good behaviour for three years and in default to undergo three years' simple imprisonment. The following are names of the five gentlemen who have stood as sureties:—Lalas Raja Ram, Jeswant Rai, M.A., Sardari Lal Vaid, Ram Chand Merchant and Bhola Nath.

LATER.

In the Bhai Parma Nand's case under th security section the Special Magistrate gave long judgment. Referring to Lala Lajpa Rai's correspondence with Bhai Parma Nand, the Magistrate observes: The point which is established by this correspondence is that Lala Lajpat Rai opened his heart to accused as to his views on the political situation in India; that he told him inner secrets of quarrels in the Arya Samaj and this would be immaterial if it were not stated rightly or wrongly by Lajpat Rai in p. 11 of Case 24, that the question of his political activity affected these discussions, that he asked him to select revolutionary and political books for him as well as others and that a person does not take a keen interest in political affairs."

As regards the possession of the Bomb Manual the Magistrate observes: "The Bomb Manual was found in possession of accused. I reject many alternative theories put forward by Dwarka Das to explain the possession, such as that the police had put it there. This Bomb Manual speaks for itself and is addressed to revolutionary people. I have no hesitation in finding that mere possession of such a book by a literate person raises a presumption which he has to rebut that he is desperate and dangerous. It has been shown on the contrary that accused takes a very real, and in the past has taken a very practical, interest in Indian politics and has used the well-known eloquence to raise money for those whom Government has seen fit to prosecute; that he has done so without the knowledge of persons intimately associated with him and has deceived such acute observers as Lala Hans Raj as shown by evidence merely proves him to be a cunning dissembler and, as such, more dangerous than one whose every action and every thought are known to his friends. The cardinal fact stands out that accused was in possession of the Bomb Manual and has not in any case explained it away. This fact, in itself, is amply sufficient to prove him, in my opinion, so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community.

As regards the nature of the Bomb Manual, the Magistrate observes, it is a treatise on the manufacture and use of bombs is divided into three chapters dealing respectively with (1) the preparation of explosive substances of which 72 varieties are given; (2) fabrication of shells; (3) use of explosives, including a treatise of how various structures should be dealt with and how the weakest spot such as the arch of a railway bridge should always be attacked. This Manual is precisely the same as the two pamphlets discovered on 2nd May, 1903 in Murary Pokar Garden, Manicktollah Police station, and were exhibits in the Alipore Bomb Case.

ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

Uproarious Proceedings.

POLICE CALLED INTO THE MEETING.

THE Zoroastrian Conference resumed its sittings yesterday in the Novalty Theatre, Bombay, Sirdar Dastoor Kekobad Adarbad presiding.

At Sunday's meeting of the Conference Shamsul-ulma Ervad J. J. Mody had submitted a resolution declaring the necessity of founding a society for the purpose of advising the community regarding the religious questions that might arise in the future, and appointing a Committee to take practical steps to found such a society.

Mr. M. K. Patell opposed the resolution on the ground that under it the proposed Committee were given too wide powers, which would include the disposal of legal rights and of questions of international marriages. He repeated that the powers that were proposed to be given to the Committee were too wide. He would vote against the resolution.

An uproar ensued at this stage, numbers of delegates, rising and expressing their opinion simultaneously and thus producing a hubbub in which nothing was audible.

Mr. S. B. Katrak appealed to the President and the mover to drop the resolution, which he said was in contradiction of the promise that had been made that no religious or controversial questions would be submitted to the Confesence.

Several other speakers expressed similar views.

Ervad Mody said that in deference to the opinions experessed there that morning the resolution would be withdrawn.

EDUCATING THE PRIESTS.

Dr. D. B. Master moved the next resolution declaring the supreme necessity of giving religious and practical education to the priests to enable them to maintain and raise their status, and appointing a Committee to take practical steps in the matter.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded the resolution which was carried.

HIGH PRIESTS OF THE PARSIS.

Dr. C. N. Sahiar moved a resolution appealing to the trustees of the Parsi places of worship to appoint to the position of high priests of such places men, who besides possessing the capacity of performing religious ceremonies should also have general knowledge.

Mr. M. C. Patell moved a rider to the effect that no man of extremist views on religion should be appointed to these positions.

Dr. Sahiar accepted the rider, and the motion as modified was carried.

Naib Dastoor Minocher Jamaspji Jamasp Asha moved a resolution recognising the necessity of distributing gratis or at a nominal price, works in Avesta, Pahlvi and Pazand, to men versed in these languages.

Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, seconding the resolution, praised the work of the Rahnumay Sabha.

This again caused an uproar, the laudation of the society being resented by a portion of the audience as a covert attack on themselves.

Mr. Anklesaria then proceeded to say that those who had even a drop of Parsi blood in their veins would support the resolution.

This caused a renewed outburst of cheers, counter-cheers and hisses, and cries of "withdraw" were heard.

Mr. Anklesaria refused to withdraw the words, and the storm again burst out, strangers joining the delegates in the uproar.

A wild scene ensued, and as something more serious was apprehended, the police were called in.

Several members appealed to Mr. Anklesaria to withdraw the words.

Mr. Anklesaria said he had no intention whatever of insulting anybody.

This appeased the audience. The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

Some more resolutions on social and educational matters were then submitted.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan moved a resolution, appointing a Committee to draw up a constitution for the Conference and to make arrangements for the next sessions of the Conference.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Talyarkhan said that the Conference had proved a great success notwithstanding the opposition it had encountered in some quarters.

This remark met with cheers and countercheers and the uproar was great that the proceeding could not be resumed for some time.

On the motion of Mr. J. B. Petit, a vote of thanks was accorded to the President, who in reply thanked the assembly. The President hoped the next Conference would be held at Poona.

The Conference was then dissolved.

REPETITION OF TELEGRAMS.

Precedence Given over other Messages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, APRIL 18.

The Madras Trades Association addressed the Director-General of Telegraphs early this year with regard to the repetition of telegrams and has received the following reply:—

"The necessary instructions have been issued to give precedence to calls for repetition and their replies over traffic paid for at similar rates, i. e. repetition calls paid for at ordinary rates will take precedence over other messages paid for at the ordinary rate, while those paid for at urgent rates will similarly take precedence over other messages paid for as urgent rates." The Association is to be congratulated on having obtained so useful a concession.

LOWER GANGES BRIDGE PROJECT.

Several Alternative Routes to be Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

In connection with the Lower Ganges Bridge project several alternative routes will be examined for direct connection with Bengal and North Western Railway and to secure a flow of traffic over the Ganges Bridge. Already a survey of a line from Santahar to Malda has been announced and another from Godagari to Natore will be undertaken. The country round Serajgunj and Pabna will also be examined.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY OF A LADY.

Daring Calcutta Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

A daring case of highway robbery, perpetrated on a European lady, Mrs. Bremner of Howrah, is reported. It appears that the lady came to Calcutta, and while driving to Howrah fell asleep.

The coachman and a Eurasian robbed her of her purse. Both culprits were arrested.

DALAI LAMA NOT GOING TO CHINA.

Relies on British Representations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, APRIL 17.

The Dalai Lama has for the present abandoned the idea of proceeding to China, and relies upon the friendly representations of the British Government on his behalf to the Peking authorities.

SIXPENCE a word for commercial telegrams and threepence for Press messages between Canada and the Mother Country have been foreshadowed by Mr. Lemieux, the Canadian Postmaster-General.

SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

Farewell Entertainment.

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

A LARGE number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to different communities assembled yesterday in the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, Bombay, to show their appreciation of this services rendered to the public by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, who is shortly proceeding to England. The extensive grounds of the Gymkhana were crowded with guests. The Band of the Gloucestershire Regiment played a selection of music. Among the distinguished company present on the occasion were:—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong; Sir D. M. Petit; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Sir Dorab and Lady Tata; the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. R. G. Monteath, Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, Mr. J. B. Hotson, Mr. and Mrs. James McDonald, Mr. Leslie Rogers, Mr. E. M. Pross, Mr. Haig, Mr. A. M. Tod, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. J. Kent, Dr. Stanley Reed, M. Valentine Chirol Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Tata, Mr. R. J. Tata, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. T. E. Percival, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rehimtoola, the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. J. Hall, Dr. J. Turner, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. F. Vincent, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. Dhanjibhoy B. Mistry, Mr. Cohen, Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Mr. Jamseeji Curseeji Curseeji; Mr. D. E. Wacha: Mr. J. M. Framji Patel; Mr. D. G. Padhye; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Goculdas Tejpal, Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama, Mr. D. G. Sukhadwalla, Mr. D. A. Khare, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Khan Bahadur R K Dadachanji, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai, Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji, Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghe, Mr. Douglas Bennets, Mr. R. D. Setna, Dr. J. N. Bahadurji, Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. M. A. Havelliwalla, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. E. M. Bolus, Mr. N. M. Patel, Shams-ul-ulma Ervad J. J. Mody, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, Mr. A. K. Donald, Mr. Curseeji Nusserwanji Wadia; Dr. D. B. Dandeker; Rao Bahadur Vandeker; Mr. Jaffer Joosub; Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas; Dr. A. G. Viegas; Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy; Mr. Fazulbhoy Lalji; Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas; Mr. M. H. Hakim; Mr. Dhanwanti Morarji Gokuldas; Rao Bahadur Saunderdas Narandas; Dr. D. B. Master; Dr. J. C. Curseeji; Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath; Mr Gulam Hussein Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Mr. P. V. Vaidya; Mr. Sarafali Mamuji; Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan; Mr. S. C. Barodawala Mr. Ali Mahadschanji; Mr. K. M. Minocherhomji; Mr. Shapurji S. Mistry; Mr Jainarayen Hindumal Dani; Mr. Nusservanji B. Jassawalla; Mr. N. N. Saher and others.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S LETTER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong opened the proceedings by reading the following letter to Mr. Wadia, one of the Secretaries to the Committee from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor:—

"Dear Mr. Wadya,—With reference to your interview with me this morning, His Excellency wishes me to say that he regrets very much that pressure of business makes it irpossible for him to be present at the farewell entertainment to be given to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. His Excellency trusts however that the entertainment will be most successful and he is assured that the universal appreciation of Sir Pherozeshah's eminent services to Bombay will ensure it being so. His Excellency hopes that Sir Pherozeshah may have an enjoyable visit to Europe and may derive much benefit from the rest after his arduous labours."

Mr. Armstrong next read a letter from Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, expressing his inability to be present there that afternoon and hoping the function would prove a great success.

A PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZEN.

The Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong then addressed the assembly as follows:—

The Hon. Mr. Armstrong said, Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim, ladies and gentlemen,—I have been asked to say just a few words on this very interesting occasion and I do so with great pleasure because our esteemed guest, Sir Pherozesha Mehta, is our most prominent citizen and all communities in Bombay are glad to do him honour. Your presence here in such large numbers this afternoon is conclusive evidence—if that indeed were needed—of the great popularity, of our honoured guest to whom I now offer a most sincere and hearty welcome. (Applause.) We all know the reason for this representative gathering this afternoon. After many years of strenuous work in the public interests Sir Pherozeshah is leaving us by the mail steamer on Saturday for Europe and we are here this afternoon to wish him and Lady Mehta a safe and pleasant voyage, and to express a hope which I do most sincerely, that he will greatly benefit by a prolonged rest and change. Whether a man of such a very active temperament will really enjoy a holiday I cannot say, (laughter) but as we get older and we are none of us as young as we were, rest and change are beneficial and more than ever necessary. I sincerely trust, therefore, that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will not scorn a life of ease and that he will thereby be invigorated to return to us at no very distant date to take up the work which lies so very near to his heart. It is quite unnecessary for me to tell you anything of Sir Pherozeshah's life amongst us, for his name has been a household word in Bombay for years, and this is surely sufficient evidence of the estimation in which he is held by all classes of the community. We have followed his career with the greatest interest and we know him as a public spirited citizen of the best type, a fine speaker, an excellent debtor, and a hard fighter—I do not use this word of course in the aggressive sense. We know him also as a man with an excellent memory, with clear and decided views on every question and with an infinite fund of knowledge. If we have differed from him on occasions—and life would be very dull if we all thought alike—it has only added to the interest of debate and believe me, gentlemen, that free and open discussion whether in the Municipal Hall or elsewhere, is the best way to get to the bottom of questions affecting the community generally, for by interchange of views a sound conclusion is almost certain to be reached. Sir Pherozeshah is going to a country where we are told a great constitutional struggle is about to take place. I hope he will resist temptation and not allow himself to be taking life easy. The temptation will probably be very great, for an active man always likes to be up and doing, but a holiday should be a holiday and I know of no one in Bombay who more thoroughly deserves a rest than our honoured guest of this afternoon. And now what more can I say excepting that all the various communities in Bombay are proud to honour such an eminent and distinguished citizen. (Applause.) Sir Pherozeshah has never spared himself where public interests are concerned. For years he has given us freely of his very best, his time and his exceptional talents and he has never shirked the heavy responsibilities and duties of his position. His energy has been and still is marvellous and his interest in and his knowledge of the city's affairs is almost without parallel. In fact that as a citizen of no mean City he is an easy first amongst many prominent and clever men. Your presence here to-day in such large numbers shows how greatly you appreciate the good work he has done and how glad you are to have this opportunity of testifying to the general esteem. Sir Pherozeshah, on behalf of this large and of his representative gathering I wish you and Lady Mehta bon voyage and trust you will have an enjoyable holiday and that at no very distant date you will return to Bombay full of vigour to take up your work again amongst us. I can assure you that we shall be very glad to welcome you back again. (Applause.)

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S REPLY.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in reply said, it has been a great relief to him to be assured that he was not expected to return their generous hospitality by inflicting a long speech on them. He was not generally supposed to be lacking in fluency of speech—(laughter)—in fact there were some charitable persons who insinuated that he sometimes talked too much. (Renewed laughter). But he assured them that this was a subject in which it was very difficult to be fluent, for he had to make a lecture in reply to a lecture that had been delivered about himself. If then he could only express his gratitude to them in an imperfect, halting and nervous manner, he asked them to believe him that it was because he was so deeply touched by this generous mark of their kindness towards him. He was specially thankful for the public verdict which had been given expression to by his friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong. For when he began his career he had to make his choice between an official service or entering into the service of the public. It was not known, even to the most intimate of his friends that shortly after he had been called to the bar, an eminent member of the Government, who had been well-known for his great sympathy with the people of this country, had sent for him and offered him a first-class subordinate judgship. It was a difficult problem that he had been confronted with. He ultimately decided to join the bar. But briefs were not too frequently coming in those days, and some of his friends taunted him that his income just enabled him to go to an icecream shop. (Laughter). He was however glad that he had made that choice and he was glad to have the verdict given expression to by Mr. Armstrong, which showed that he had not entirely thrown away his long years of public service and that his labours for the public had produced some good and abiding results. Mr. Armstrong had spoken about his various public activities, and he (the speaker) would therefore refer to them shortly. As to the Municipal Corporation, he was connected with it ever since it received its present constitution, and he would say everyone of them might take pride that that Corporation might vie with any similar body not only in India but in the whole world. (Loud Applause). The new constitution was carefully considered and the hopes and expectations that had been entertained about it had been fully justified. He took no credit for devoting himself to the service of the Corporation; for to him it had all along been a labour of love. He would say the same as regarded the University. His revered friend and principal, Sir Alexander Grant, got him appointed a professor at the Elphinstone College as soon as he returned to India, and since then, he had been connected with the University. He was glad to learn that his services in this connection were not altogether disapproved—he used the word "disapproved" advisedly; for, curiously enough he has been called by some a revolutionary, and by others, an obstructionist in matters relating to the University. But he was relieved to learn that the public verdict was quite different from these opinions. As to the Legislative Council he had sat in it ever since it got a reformed constitution in 1893. Some of his charitable critics had said that he had stuck to this seat for so many years.—(laughter)—but he would say it was no fault of his; for his colleagues on the Corporation had unanimously returned him every time the election took place.—(applause),—for which he was greatly thankful to them.

THE CHIEF BLESSING OF BRITISH RULE.

The speaker then asked, if he had tried to serve the public, what it was that all along had impelled him to do it. He would say that this spirit was generated by that education which was the chief blessing of British rule—a rule in which were implanted the ultimate roots of the progress and development of this country. (Loud and prolonged cheering). He was not going to touch any controversial matter that afternoon; but he had heard it stated that the education which they received was a godless education, divorced from all religious and moral sanction. He would say that those who had the best opportunity of judging this matter had declared that this education had been the means of inspiring the loftiest and most moral ideals that ever existed anywhere. (Applause).

A CALCUTTA CLAIM DISPUTED.

Sir Pherozeshah proceeded to say that a great deal of what little he had been able to do was due to what the late Sir William Hunter Hall called a spirit of cordial and harmonious co-operation that existed among all communities in this city—(Loud Cheering)—a spirit which had existed in a greater degree in their city than in any other City of India, Madras or Calcutta, which called itself the capital of India, but this claim of which he denied. (Loud laughter and applause). The success of every movement in their city had been due to this spirit. He concluded by once more expressing his thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong for the kind words he had said about him, and to the rest of the assembly for the honour they had done Lady Mehta and himself by coming there that afternoon. (Applause.)

The company then adjourned to refreshments and the proceedings terminated.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE RIPON CLUB.

The Ripon Club, the premier Parsee Club of the City, entertained the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., to dinner on Saturday. After dinner was over the President, Sir Jamseiji Jejeebhoy, proposed the toast of His Majesty the King-Emperor which was enthusiastically drunk. The President then gave the toast of the guest of the evening the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., in which he referred to the eminent public career of Sir Pherozeshah and all that he had done for Bombay.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

Evidence against Dalrymple Clark.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KATHA, APRIL 18.

The hearing of the cases began to-day before Mr. Gavin Scott, the Government Advocate Mr. P Ranford Young appearing for the prosecution and Mr De Glanville for the three accused. Dr. Gupta's fetters had been removed and he was dressed in the same way as Birch. The first case called was the case in which Dalrymple Clark, Birch and Gupta are accused of falsification of accounts and breach of trust in connection with the alleged outbreak of anthrax.

Witnesses were then called for the prosecution.

CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

Country Passengers said to be Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, APRIL 18.

Owing to a cyclonic storm yesterday, some country passengers returning from Langalbanda Snan are reported to have been drowned. Large numbers of persons are reported to have been lost. The news, however, requires confirmation.

HINDUSTAN-TIBET ROAD.

Improvements Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

During the past two years the Hindustan-Tibet road has been greatly improved and recently two Companies of Sappers from Faridkot and Malerkotla passed through Simla to the Tibetan Frontier to construct a big section of the road beyond Rampore-Bushire.

ENGLISH PAPER BANNED.

Another Paris Publication.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

As it appears from information received that a paper in English entitled the "Liberator," and published in Paris by one Edward Holten James contains words of a seditious nature under the Indian Press Act I of 1910. The Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam has declared all copies of the paper to be forfeited.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 18.

The Lilliputian Opera Troupe have left Madras for Colombo, where they will give few entertainments before leaving for their homes in Australia.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE LOSS OF THE "PERICLES."

Mr. Deakin Howled Down.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, APRIL 4.

DETAILS of the wreck of the steamer "Pericles" will doubtless have reached you. But some details are worth sending, were sidelights though they may be. In the published accounts here reference is made to the remarkable attitude taken up by one of the male passengers at the moment of the sinking of the Pericles.

The individual in question evaded his turn again and again when called on to step into the life boat. "I'm stopping right here," he shouted back when asked to hurry into the waiting boat. "There's half a million pounds salvage on this steamer. I'll chance her going down." He was hustled off still protesting. The only "disorderly conduct," according to authentic report, that can be recorded in connection with the transference of the passengers and crew from the sinking steamer was that of a little lad, who, when refused his tearful plea to be allowed to "stop on the big ship and see her go right down," unchivalrously struck his little sister a couple of times. Mr. Frank Smith, third-class steward on the Pericles, related with a smile one of his experiences. "I had barely landed with a boatload of passengers on the Flinders Bay beach, and was up to my very eyes in work when an excitable Jewish youth, with much gesticulation, seized hold of me in a vice-like grip and in loud tones demanded his ticket back." There were many little touches of humour in addition to pathos to appeal to those who scaled the ladders of the crowded Monaro in Gage Roads on Saturday afternoon. Few there appeared amongst that motley throng who were fully clothed. "Mind my feet, sir," said one bare-headed dame to a pressman wedging his way through a crowded passageway. "I've no boots on. If I only had my old brown hat I wouldn't mind so much," piped a feeble old fellow, clasping his bony hands over his head. "I've still got the old cherrywood though," he added triumphantly, producing a shot-stemmed pipe. A 15-year-old, sweet-faced little girl became at once confidential. She was travelling with an aunt, she explained, and Durban had been her destination. "I'm sure, I don't know what's going to happen to me. No clothes except this shabby thing I stand in, and no money. Oh, yes, I forgot I did save something," she added slyly, and then produced for general inspection—a lead pencil. Another old gentleman wearing slippers and without hat or coat discussed the situation philosophically. "Not a bit o' use complaining I say," he said. "Bless me, no use to grow under except the ship's cat. Lisbeth, my wife, is worrying over there in Broken Hill, but a telegram will fix 'er up, I guess." One small portmanteau, it is stated, was the only passengers' baggage brought from the Pericles. A stock joke on the Monaro on Saturday, as a consequence, consisted of the anxious inquiry on all sides for the best and most reliable baggage agent at Fremantle. As the Monaro entered the harbour salutations of all kinds passed between the thousands lined along the, quay and those on the little steamer. "Hallo, Charles, old man. Here I am, you see, safe again. They couldn't drown me," shouted a grey beard from the Monaro forepeak. "Beg pardon over there," called another distressed person, "but have you such a thing as a pair of socks handy." Others invited those on shore to "lodge orders for a hundred weight or so of soap immediately." "Send us old clothes," "Pass over a few hundred hats," "What about a bit of a loan;" these are only a few of the sallies that served to entertain those on the crowded wharf for upwards of an hour what time Captain Smith, the Shipping Master, with a staff of willing helpers, acquainted the Pericles passengers and crew as to the particular hotel of lodging house at which they were to be accommodated.

GENERAL SATISFACTION

was expressed among the temporary stranded travellers when they were informed of the arrangements made by Dalgety and Co. for accommodation and refunding of fares or transference to other steamers. During the evening some strange scenes were to be seen at the company's offices. A feeble, ill-dressed old lady sat dejectedly in a corner of the room among the writing crowd with a couple of scantily-attired children holding on to her skirts. She had been one of the voyagers who up to the morning of the wreck had been confined to her bed with sea-sickness. In turn she received the attention of the attendants, was handed her letters, c

up shortly afterwards, and for the next [illegible] little groups outside in the street excitedly discussing the events that had been associated with Mr. Deakin's visit to Brunswick.

MOTORING.

The overland routes between Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney appear to have a fascination for sporting motorists. Interest has centred chiefly on the Melbourne-Sydney course of late, but another dash is contemplated next week between Melbourne and Adelaide. On this occasion an attempt is to be made by Mr. L. Darling of Adelaide, a son of Mr. John Darling to lower Mr. G. G. White's record time of 20 hours 6 minutes for the 598 miles which separate the two capitals. Mr. White's performance was accomplished in March, 1909, when on his 35 h. p. Talbot car he reduced the figure established by Mr. Bettis Barr Smith with his 60 h. p. Napier by hours 18 minutes. Mr. Darling will drive a 70-90 h. p. 6-cyl. Gobron Brilue car, the most powerful in South Australia and will be accompanied by Mr. A Oram, an English motor mechanic. They will leave Adelaide this morning and drive across to Melbourne steadily in preparation for the severe test to be undergone. It is expected that the departure from the Melbourne G. P. O. will be made at midnight next Monday and if Mr. Darling reaches the Adelaide G. P. O. at any time prior to 8.6 p.m. on Tuesday he will have achieved his purpose. Only a few days ago the present holder of the record (Mr. White) recovered the Sydney-Melbourne record (573 miles) in the amazing time of 19 hours 47 minutes which represents an average pace of a little less than 30 miles an hour. It will be specially interesting to see how Mr. Darling fares, for the car he is using is the heaviest yet tried in inter-capital record breaking.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The autumn shows of agricultural produce that are being held throughout the State are highly successful, and amply prove the extraordinary fertility of South Australian soil when properly cultivated. These exhibitions, together with the larger ones held in Adelaide, seem to suggest whenever they occur that more attention should be given to what are known as "farmers' classes," and stronger inducements offered to ensure greater competition. An exhibit of the "products of one farm," which may be seen at many of the shows, not only attracts universal attention, but is in itself a valuable education to those farmers and intending settlers who are unacquainted with the varied and prolific capabilities of the soil under good management. There is probably no State in the Commonwealth that can produce in one locality such a variety as assorted products of excellent locality as South Australia, and no more graphic illustration of this can be given than by the competition in the "farmers' classes." Such exhibits prove that with its climate and soil, the State is capable of producing an illimitable variety of marketable articles of much value, and they moreover teach the holder of the smallest area of good land that it is not necessary to possess a large estate in order to gain a satisfactory livelihood. An industrious farmer by aptness and intelligence, and with a sound knowledge of the treatment of soil, may make a good living out of a very few acres of land by properly utilising every inch of it. Evidence of this is given quite close to the city, where blocks of 20 or 30 acres between Adelaide and Glenelg support families in very comfortable manner. Watered by wells in the dry seasons, they constantly place on the market quantities of almost every farm product. Their productions include lucern, grain of all kinds, milk, butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, honey, pigs, cows, horses and other items, each of which helps to increase the owner's bank balance, and enhances the interest and pleasure of his healthful life. The same course of action might with advantage be taken by the small farmers farther away from the city. By devoting more attention to the dairy and poultry yards, the vegetable and fruit gardens, and the breeding of pigs their yearly returns will be handsomely increased, besides which these adjuncts will serve to prevent financial shortage in the event of an unprofitable wheat season coming round. To stimulate the production of these sources of wealth nothing can be better than greater rivalry on the show grounds of the State. Every go-ahead agriculturist should show the visitors what he is capable of producing, and the keener the competition in these classes the greater will be the benefits derived and the lessons gained.

A.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Roosevelt on March 28th delivered an address at the Egyptian University. After a reference to the president of the University, Prince Fuad, of whom he spoke in terms of the highest praise, Mr. Roosevelt said that the University scheme was fraught with untold possibilities for the good of the country. Wisdom and sincerity, financial and educational management, and, above all, character, were more important than mental subtlety. Substantial education, whether of an individual or of a people, was only to be obtained by a process, not by an act. No man was educated by a curriculum. Were, then, the people ready, Mr. Roosevelt asked, for self-government by the gift of a paper constitution? Self-government, he continued, was no: a matter of a decade or two, but of generations. Nobody could give self-government any more than they could give an individual self-help. Everyone must help himself, and remember the Arab proverb, "God is with the patient if they know how to wait." It was essential to the educational process that it should combine with itself a spirit condemning every form of lawlessness, violence and hatred, especially hatred based on religion and race. All good men of every nation whose respect was worth having had been inexpressibly shocked by the recent murder of the Premier, Boutros[illegible] Pasha, which was even more a calamity for Egypt than it was a wrong to an individual. The type of man that turned out the assassin was a type alien to good citizenship, producing bad soldiers in time of war and worse citizens in time of peace. Such a man stood on a pinnacle of evil and infamy, and those who apologised for or condoned his act, either by word or deed, directly or indirectly, whether before the deed or after it, occupied the same bad eminence. Whether an assassin was a Moslem or a Christian, or of no creed at all, whether his crime was political or industrial, its abhorrence in the eyes of all decent men was in the long run equally damaging the cause to which the assassin professed to be devoted.

In conclusion, Mr. Roosevelt said he earnestly hoped that those responsible for the beginnings of the University would frown on every form of wrong-doing, and would stand with firmness and courage for the immutable principles of justice and merciful dealing between man and man, without which there could be no growth towards a really fine and high civilisation.

At its conclusion the speech was received with loud and prolonged applause.

A correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Roosevelt's address has been heartily welcomed in Cairo by British and French as well as by those natives who have large interests which might be affected by a change in the system of government. The Nationalists are furious at Mr. Roosevelt's condemnation of the policy of "drift."

Mr. Roosevelt left Alexandria on March 30 for Naples. Before leaving Cairo he received letters from Sir Eldon Gorst and Sir Reginald Wingate expressing their warm appreciation of his speeches in Egypt and the Soudan, and their confidence that they would have a good effect.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.

Mr. Wade, the Premier of New South Wales, denies the statements of the Sydney correspondent of a London paper to the effect that married immigrants with families are not wanted in Australia, and points out that, in order specially to encourage this class of immigrants, the Government some months ago reduced the fares between London and Sydney for the wives of farm-workers on nomination to £3 and that of children to £1. 10s. Of the immigrants passing through the hands of the Immigration Bureau during the first three months of the present year 20 per cent. were married. "A few individual employers Mr. Wade says may be unable to employ married couples with children but these cases are exceptional and the practice is in on way encouraged by the Government.

Sir John Traverner, Agent-General for Victoria, said to a Press representative on March 29:—"The Victorian Government specially provide in their emigration proposals for married people, and a delegation will arrive in London in the course of a couple of months, bringing with them the plans and full particulars of land available for settlement. I want especially to point out that we are making special provision for farm labourers with families. We are anxious in every possible way to encourage people with families to go to Australia. It is of the highest importance to Australia that we should get young people; and only last month we sent out a batch of boys in the "Moravian."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT BROACH.

Foundation Stone Laying.

A Broach correspondent writes:—Truly it was a red-letter day in the history of Broach as the Collector observed in his address on the 15th April, which was Mr. Shapoorji Broacha's birthday and which was specially selected for performing the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Town Hall and Library. Invitations were issued in the name of Mr. M. B. Tyabji, the District Judge of Broach, who is Chairman of the Committee, and the Collector Mr. Wales came over from the District for the special object of performing the ceremony. The Municipal Hall was decorated with bunting and a band was in attendance to discourse music. The principal citizens, officials and non-officials, were present in large numbers. The Collector drove over at 6 p.m. and was received at the entrance by the members of the Committee and the whole audiance stood to do him honour. Gentlemen form Surat, Ankleswar, and other parts were invited and the attendance was both large and influential. A handsome silver trowel with a suitable inscription was presented to the Collector by the District Judge as a memento of the day's ceremony.

In the absence of Mr. R. E. Kanga, the Honorary Secretary, K. B. Adarjee Dalal was desired by the Committee to relate the history of the Library and its development and he gave the history from its conception in 1858, to the present time, How the late Mr. E. G. Howard persuaded the late Mr. Premchand Roychand to give the donation of Rs. 4,000, how it was supplemented by a further gift from the great Parsi philanthropist and reformer Mr. C. N. Kama, how the institution grew and was housed in the present suite of rooms at a cost of Rs. 7,000, how it was found inadequate for its increasing wants. How the Committee appealed to the original down, had their appeal was carried even to the great American philanthropist, Mr. Andrew Carnegy, and how their appeal was spontaneously responded to by the Indian Carnegy. Mr. Shapoorji who promised a most generous donation of Rs. 30,000 for building a hall and library, his total benefactions to his Sister-plate amounting to a lakh of Rupees. He laid great stress on the spontaneous nature of the gift, and said that much was justly proud of having greater birth to such a son. Mr. Shapoorji's deeds have all been performed quietly and without any noise, ambulation or publicity as he has a genuine disapprobation if any publicity is made of them. He loves to do good by stealth and he gets his reward in the secret pleasure and satisfaction he feels in relieving distress in supplying the wants and needs of town, cities and institutions, in standing by friends through prosperity and adversity, in obliging all and sundry, and the helping every public and private movement whose object is the advancement of the country. By enterprize by a strenuous incessant industry, charity and kindliness of heart with sober and liberal ideas and equipped with the precious gifts of a golden heart and a robust will, Mr. Shapoorji Broacha's name has become synonimous with "love, charity and friendship." May there be many such not only amongst Parsis but amongst all castes and creeds."

Mr. M. B. Tyabji next addressed the meeting and said it gave him the greatest pleasure to be associated with this function as Chairman and presented the travel to Mr. Wales and requested him to lay the foundation stone of the building.

The Collector, followed by the members of the Committee and other leading citizens, went down in procession, the stone was lowered in position, the silver trowel chunam and mortar was applied, and amidst cheers, Mr. Wales declared it to be well and truly laid. The procession returned and the proceedings were returned with great K. B. Adarjee Dalal read a letter received from Mr. Chapoorji thanking the Collector for the trouble he had taken. Three resolutions were proposed and seconded conveying a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Shapoorji Broacha for his generosity. The first was proposed by Mr. Ambashanker Walji a leading lawyer and public spirited citizen of Broach who in his speech eulogised Mr. Shapoorji's generosity to a purely Hindoo orphanage institution. It was supported by Mr. K. Hardarman.

The second resolution was proposed by Mr. Motilal Shakoorlal B.A., LL.B., and seconded by Furdunshaw Pestonji a Municipal Commissioner and supported by the Nawabshaib of Broach acknowledge Mr. Shapoorji's liberality in contributing an annual donation of Rs. 300 until Government were pleased to aid the school according to their grant-in-aid Code.

On behalf of the Parsee community in the absence of the venerable the leading citizen Sheth Ruttunjee Jeevunjee, Dr. Burjorji Munsiff who is one of the Trustees of the Panchayet and Vice-President of the Municipality proposed and Mr. M. G. Vakharia seconded. That the Collestor be kindly requested to heartily thank Mr. Shapoorjee Broacha for his magnificent donation of Rs. 55,000, for the maintenance of poor Parsi widows and the sdulation of their children and for other purposes of charity funds vested in the Parsi Panchayet Broach.

Dr. Burjorji said that Sheth Shapoorji could not forget his own race and for the maintenance of the widows and their children he has made a donation of nearly half a lakh of rupees. On account of a most salutary and healthy trait amongst the Parsees of Broach, the poor are ashamed to accept charity gifts from public funds and would rather depend upon their own relatives and friends then apply for alms from public funds. This self-reliant spirit helped them to get on in life even though in poor circumstances but when this principle was carried too far it brought on the truly deserving great hardship. The funds at the disposal of the Panchayet for purpose of relieving distress for the poor Parsees being limited and Mr. Shapoorji having resolved that no poor widow in Broach should feel real want or distress he had made this liberal provision for them and the Trustees were making a discriminate use of its income. Mr. Shapoorji deserved the best thanks on behalf of the Parsees and it was his pleasant duty to move the resolution which he asked should be carried with acclamation.

The fourth proposition was moved by K. B. Adarjee Dalal that a hearty vote of thanks be passed to Mr. Jeejeebhoy P. Mistry, a well-known and cultured citizen of Bombay, Mr. Dara N. Mirza architect and surveyor and Mr. R. D. Kanga, I.C.E., Assistant Engineer for their kind offices and influence in furthering the interest of the Hall and the Library and the preparations of designs plans and estimate. Mr. Jeejeebhoy from his great experience of running libraries had been of the very greatest assistance to the Committee and formed one of the members of the deputation that waited on Mr. Shapoorjee for an appeal for funds. Messrs. Mirza and Kanga's services were most valuable as expert Engineers in making a Rupee go as far as two without sacrificing beauty and elegance and the latter had been always associated with every public movement in Broach whether it was connected with the Municipality either in constructing roads, wells, water works or halls in which his expert engineering knowledge and experience were required which he had ungrudgingly given and the Committee were exceptionally lucky in securing the services of such three able and enthusiastic gentlemen, therefore it was but fair that they should not forget their obligations to those gentlemen. Mr. Darashaw Homaji, Chief Officer Municipality, endorsed what Mr. Adarjee said from his personal knowledge.

THE COLLECTOR'S SPEECH.

The President Mr. J. A. G. Wales, the Collector of Broach, then delivered the following speech:—To-day is a red letter day in the history of Broach and I congratulate most heartily the people of this ancient town on the possession of such a public spirited citizen as Mr. Shapoorji Broacha. At the same time I wish to associate myself with them in their gratitude to our munificent benefactor. Collectors come and Collectors go, but I can assure you that for the time being each Collector looks upon the town which forms the Head Quarters of his District, as his native town, and has its interests sincerely at heart. It was therefore with the greatest pleasure that I heard Broach was at last to have remedied an omission which had long hampered its civic life. Recently I had experience of the difficulty of accommodating a large number of people on the occasion of a public gathering. I refer to my New Year Durbar and I am glad to know that this difficulty will shortly be removed. It may be that the Hall will not be ready in time for my next Durbar, but it is satisfactory to note that my succession at any rate will not have the same difficulties to face that I had. I know that many of you must on the occasion, to which I have referred, have been very uncomfortable the room was so overcrowded and one of the local papers found fault with me, because I had not made arrangements to accommodate the press. Had there been room I should have been most happy to do so, but the writer's own eyes should have shown him the explanation of any apparent neglect of this kind. Apart from my general interest in to-day's proceedings I must confess that the thought that good and adequate accommodation is to be provided for the chief library of the two appeals to me with special force. I know no place where a pleasanter heur can be spent than in a good library, and though the Broach Library cannot claim to be on the same footing as the famous libraries I have in my mind at present, still it has its work to do in this important town, and to do that work properly it must be housed properly. Our library is not a thing of yesterday, it has already completed its jubilee, and I hope it will live to commemorate many another, and that in the generations to come it may, when occasion arises, again find such a "friend in need" as Mr. Shapoorji Broacha I cannot close without a reference to Mr. Broacha's other generous acts, you will note that he makes no discrimination between castes and creeds in the exercise of his benevolence. The town at large benefits by the building whose foundation stone I have laid to-day. He has given a liberal sum to a purely Hindoo institution and he has munificently provided for the widows and children of his own race. For this generations yet unborn shall "rise up and call him blessed." In conclusion I would suggest that it would be a graceful act to send Mr. Broacha a telegram in the name of the meeting, thanking him for his generosity, and wishing him many happy returns of his birthday."

The following telegram was according despatched: "Foundation-stone of Shapoorji Broacha Town Hall well and truly laid this evening. A grateful town wishes you many happy returns of the day."

The Hon'ble Sardar R. B. Motilal moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wales for his trouble and for his learned address. He said that the people of Broach had known the Collector by this time too well to need any recommendation at his hands and the resolution was put that it expressed in a condensed form what Mr. Wales had been doing for Broach, and would do anything for bettering the condition of the city. In regard to Mr. Shapoorji, the Hon'ble Sardar added that Broach had never had such a benefactor before to receive such a large gift as one lakh of Rupees and he concluded as saying that they should go further than passing resolutions of thanks and gratitude by opening public subscriptions to raise a bust statue in marble of the donor to be placed in the Hall and the Library to be built by his munificence.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, B. D. C., seconded the proposition and moved in very learned and impressive language that he gave him great pleasure as a non-official European to be associated with that evening's function. He praised Mr. Broacha's liberality for a building and hall to house the treasures of the master-minds of the world which should be deposited in beautiful and sacred temples. Books, he said, made men "wise" if they were read, digested and assimilated, but if they will misread, and their votaries made bad use of them, they were apt to make them "otherwise."

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Wales briefly replied and thanked the mover and the seconder of the resolution and the Committee for the valuable gift of the casket.

Mr. Dhirajram, poet and orator, in a witty speech and some extempore verses kept the audience in excellent humour. He praised Mr. Shapoorji's liberality in graceful poetical language. praised the British Raj which had fostered a love for the English language with which a taste for libraries and study had sprung up.

The meeting dispersed with three cheers for the King Emperor, Mr. Shapoorji, Mr. Wales and Mr. Tyabji.

AUSTRIAN BALL DISASTER.

380 Corpses Found.

MAD RUSH FOR SAFETY.

Details have arrived by this mail of the terrible ball-room disaster at Oekorito, in Hungary.

A Viennese correspondent writes:—The whole of the Dual Monarchy has been stirred to its depths by the appalling catastrophe at the village of Oekorito, in Hungary, where the Eastertide festivities have been overshadowed by the grim fire at a ball. Down to noon to-day no fewer than 380 corpses had been recovered from the building which was the scene of this holocaust, while there are 120 injured persons, of whom sixty are so severely burnt that little hope is entertained of their recovery.

Further details that have come to hand concerning this fearful accident are of a most harrowing nature. The township of Oekorito is the chief centre of Szathmerer, on the left bank of the river Theiss. The population numbers some 24,000, all of whom profess the Protestant faith. They had long desired to possess a Protestant church, and one has already been erected in part, but is not yet finished, on account of lack of the necessary funds. It was this deficit that indirectly led to the disaster, for the inhabitants had arranged the fatal ball as a means of making the balance of the money required for the completion of the church. The festivity was held on Sunday night in a large shed attached to a public-house, and the preparations has been proceeding for several weeks. The sides and ceiling of the temporary ball-room were covered with festoons of greenery, interspersed with coloured lamps. From all the surrounding villages the young peasant lads and girls came trooping in to attend the ball. At the beginning of the evening some disputes arose owing to the circumstance that several of the visitors were refused admission, and in order to prevent any chance of them getting in the main doors were closed and firmly nailed up, only a small passage being left for entrance and exit. It was toward midnight, when the famous dance known as the Tanz was in progress, that the cry of fire was suddenly raised. One report says that a petroleum lamp exploded and set the wreaths of greenery in flames. According to another version, which, however, is not yet confirmed, some of those who had been refused admission set fire to the place out of revenge. In less time than it takes to tell the story, and before any of those present could seek safety in flight, they found themselves in the midst of a blaze, for the festoons hung round the room rapidly became ignited and began to fall on the heads of the crowd.

A DEATH TRAP.

The unfortunate people, caught like rats in a trap, made a mad rush for the doors but, as I have said, these were securely barred from the outside by the laths nailed across them. At the small door which was the only means of egress left, a terrible struggle took place the poor creatures fighting desperately to get out. Presently some of them fell down, and speedily others tumbled over them until a huge barrier of bodies was raised, and extinguished all hope to escape that way. The few who did manage to get out died of their burns before the eyes of the crowd that had assembled, for there was no means of succour at hand, and even the water supply failed.

Inside the blazing shed a number of desperate men tore down part of the walls, and escape now seemed possible. But the framed-work thus weakened collapsed, fell in, and buried the remainder in the burning ruins. During the night rescue parties brought out 284 bodies, but most of those who were alive expired on Easter Monday. Among the victims are the burgomaster of the town, M Kovacs, with his wife, daughter, and four sons, all of whom are dead. Most of the corpses are unrecognisable. One mother identified her son only from the fragments of his hussar uniform. Many bodies were found in groups of a dozen or fifteen, clinging firmly to one another and were removed in this condition. There are still 122 bodies unidentified.

The whole of this catastrophe occupied about ten minutes down to the moment when the structure collapsed, burying some 400 persons in the ruins. In many homes small children are alone left alive of the former inmates, and the authorities have taken charge of these orphans. Yesterday 350 coffins were brought to Oekorito. Crowds of relations of those who were known to have gone to the ball are flocking into the town to make inquiries. Out of twenty or thirty people who attended the festivity from some villages only two or three have returned alive, and of those rescued some appear to have gone mad. Through the Hungarian Government the Emperor-King has telegraphed his warmest condolences, and has asked for full particulars of the disaster. The Hungarian Government has given £4,000 for the aid of the survivors and the families of the victims, and the State Attorney has proceeded to Oekorito to institute an inquiry as to the origin of the fire.

PRINCE NICHOLAS of Montenegro has received at Cettinge Sir Max Manchester, who submitted to his Royal Highness his scheme for the federation of Europe on an economic basis.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Y.M.C.A. vs. R.G.A. (Colaba).

A really good game was witnessed between these teams in the second round, on the Marine Lines last evening. Although the Gunners were in the end soundly beaten, the score, four goals to nil, must not be regarded as a true index of the game. The losers suffered from a remarkable collapse half way through the second half, and in something like ten minutes three goals were shot against them.

The Y.M.C.A. began to attack almost from the start and when the game had been in progress about ten minutes a fierce struggle took place in the military circle. This was eventually cleared and the Gunners ran down. Something of the same sort followed in the Young Men's quarters and this ended in a penalty corner being awarded to the Artillerymen. This was well cleared. Play was transferred, and Kelly opened the scoring account after a hard fight round the Soldiers' goal. Thereafter till half time play ruled fairly even and included some exciting episodes. Both teams played hard, the Soldiers especially in their attempts to equalize.

On resuming after the interval the Gunners opened well and attacked strongly. A bad miss in the Y. M. C. A. for handling, but the military forwards did not hear the whistle and when Mr. Pritchard disallowed the "goal" which had been shot an unsportsmanlike demonstration was made by some of the spectators. There was, no doubt, the whistle was sounded before the ball was hit into the net. The attack on the Civilians was kept up for some time longer and then came a change, the Young Men getting away and keeping play within the Soldiers' twenty-five. An absurd struggle ensued in the latter's circle in which the attackers showed to little credit: but ultimately Templeton scored and in less than a minute Spilling added a third point. The Soldiers then took up the attack and on one or two occasions had their opponents extended. Their forwards' work in front of goal was very unfinished, however, and they were unable to turn several excellent opportunities to account. A few minutes from the end the Y.M.C.A. took a turn at attack—spoiled more than once by offside play—and after Kelly had scored the fourth and last goal the game ended.

Y. M. C. A.	4
R. G. A. (Colaba)	0

The Y. M. C. A. team was:—Goal, Kiddle; backs, W. George and N. George; half-backs, Hildreth, Ward, and Dowling; forwards, Templeton, Kelly, Spilling, Fido and Buckley.

The names of the R. G. A team were refused.

FOOTBALLERS' WAGES.

Scheme for the Settlement of an Old Trouble.

A joint conference of the Football League and the Southern League was held at Birmingham to consider the new scheme with reference to football players' wages and other matters. The scheme of the two leagues provides that the present right of the club to retain a player on offering a wage of £208 per annum be continued in the Football Association rules. Further, that it shall be permissible for any league, by resolution at its annual meeting to extend the maximum to £5 per week or £260 per aanum, but the increase beyond £4 per week shall not operate more quickly than 10s. per week after two years' service, and a further 10s. per week after four years' service. If the player is transferred at the request of his club for financial reasons he may be allowed to start for his new club at the same wage he received from his old club.

Provisions are made for the payment of bonuses to players on signing for a new club, but no bonus is allowed for re-signing for an old club. The top five clubs of the first and second divisions of the Football League and the first division of the Southern League may distribute a sum of money for meritorious services not exceeding £275 in the case of the first clubs, £220 for the second, £165 third £110 fourth, and £55 fifth. For meritorious services in the Football Association Cup ties the winners of the cup may receive £275, the runners-up £220, the defeated clubs in the semi-finals £165, clubs reaching the fourth round £110, clubs reaching the third round £55, and clubs reaching the second round £22. Provision is also made for players benefits, under certain conditions, for the termination of agreements, and for the right to appeal.

Mr. J. J. Bentley presided, and said that the scheme had been well thought out by the committee of the two leagues, and it commended itself as a whole to the two committees. It was a scheme that was made out by Mr. Sutcliffe, of the Football Association, and after his explanation it was proposed that the two leagues should meet separately, discuss the matter, and then come together again and see whether it was acceptable or not. The wages question had been before the football world for many years, but they had never been able to arrive at a common understanding. The scheme seemed to meet the difficulty so far as it was possible to meet it.

After a long discussion, and a consultation in private, Mr. Bentley announced that the Football League clubs had decided to accept the scheme without the slightest alteration.

Mr. Lawson, on behalf of the Southern League, submitted several verbal alterations, but otherwise the Southern League also accepted the scheme in its entirety.

THE "THEOSOPHIST."

THE April issue begins another half-yearly volume and the reader finds himself fortunate in having a bulkier number of nearly 160 pages instead of the usual 130. Excellent articles, some of them illustrated, provide food for general readers, among them the "Outcasts" by William H. Kirby, championing the cause of the poor pariah. "The Story of the Lost" is a quee poem, "given to" Fergus Hume; the closing touch is fine:

But the Hells we throng we have built so strong
That we must remain in them long, oh long,
Till we will the right, who have willed the wrong.

Mrs. Besant writes on "Islam in the Light of Theosophy," and we recommend the perusal of this interesting and instructive article to all our Muhammedan readers. It proves how a sympathetic critic of any faith succeeds in understanding it better than one who proceeds to study in a militant spirit of fault finding. "A Hymn of Praise to Hmoun Ra", by J. R. Spensley, and "On the Relation of Herakleitos of the Dark to some Contemporaries and Predecessors," by Dr. F. Otto Schrader, are scholarly contributions, and, while the general reader will, perhaps, skip them over the student will find in them many points of value and interest. But the most important feature of the number is the publication of past lives of a living individual named Aleyone. While reincarnation is not generally believed in, it is more and more permeating the thoughts of the educated world and we owe much to the clairvoyant investigation which has resulted in the publication of these lives. They at any rate provide most thrilling adventures and thus even as tales they form exciting reading. The hero has lived a long life of 84 ears in North America, taking birth in 2262 B. C, and there his history begins and we are promised what he will be leading down through 20 lives to modern India where Aleyone took birth in 1896 A. D. The Editorial Note says that they are the "lives of one who in his present incarnation has just stepped across the threshold of Initiation," whatever that may mean. What is wonderfully surprising to the lay mind not acquainted with Theosophy is the existence of powers that make the revelation of past lives possible. How they are looked up and the dozens of questions pertaining to that subject which may be asked, we hope the gifted clairvoyants will answer and explain. Indeed, indeed, we live in an age of wonders.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

The Simla Fine Arts Society have engaged the Town Hall Ball-room from the 29th July to 20th August for the annual Fine Arts Exhibition.

THE SEVEN RIVERS OF INDIA.

Sir Geo. Birdwood Replies to Correspondents.

SIR Geo. Birdwood has addressed the following letter to the Editor of "The Times":—

Sir,—I am being so questioned on my letter, "Gentes sperimus Eoas," in "The Times" of the 4th instant, that I am led to seek the opportunity of publishing through your columns the replies I have to make to my correspondents.

The proverbial "Seven Rivers" of India held exceptionally sacred are the vanishing Sarasvati, the Jumna, the Ganges, the Nerbudda, the Godavery, the Cauvery, and the Coomary; the Ganges being superlatively sacred above them all. But in India all rivers, and their waters, are sacred, and Ganga ("goer"), like Hindu or Sindhu ("water"), are names in wide use for any river—a fact that has contributed to the association, in mystical confluence, of so many Indian rivers with the sacrosanct Ganges. Again, all Indian rivers, of whatever sanctity, are especially sacred at their sources; at the places where they wear their way through rocky obstructions, or overleap them in a waterfall; in their permanent eddies; at their confluences with other rivers; in their reaches, and extended beaches, and any islets in their course; and at their debouches in the Indian Ocean. Thus in the course of the Ganges the most holy of its holy places are: Gangotri, near where is the snow-cave from out of which the drops of water dripping from the overhanging icicles ("the tangles of the Lord Siva's hair") first trickle into the light of day—although it is but one of a hundred similar sources of the Ganges, forming a sort of capillary net-work of flowing fountains in and about this region of the headsprings of the Ganges, the Jumna, and other Gangetic rivers: and Hardwar ("the door" or "pass" of the Lord Vishnu, in his name of Hari), whence the Ganga flows out clear of the Himalayas; and Allahabad, the Hindu Prayaga, where is its confluence or sungam, with the Jumna or Yanuna, and, in pious fiction, with the lost Sarasvati, thus forming a triveni ("triple-braid") or thrice holy confluence; and the incurred strand before Benares; and Ganga-Sagara ("Ganges-Ocean," Anglice "Saugor"), the holy island at the Hugli debouche of the river, where at last swollen, along an unbroken eastward flow of 1,600 miles, by a hundred tributaries, "the golden Ganges" of Apuleius, issuing by a hundred channels through the Sandarbunds ("Moon's forests") commingles its majestic flood with the universal ocean stream.

Sanscritists say that there is no evidence of the superior sanctity of the Ganges in the Vedas; that there are intimations of it in the Hindu Epics, the Mahabharata and Ramayana; and that it became accepted in the period of the Puranas (A. D. 600 to 1600). But the fact that the Augustan poets of the Roman Empire, Virgil, Ovid, and the rest—who, I have always ventured to suggest, are "the Seven Gems," of the Hindu legends of the Court of King Vikramaditya—are so familiar with the "sevenfold Ganges," and know none other Roan rivers but "the silent Ganges" and "the rapid Indus" is of itself proof of the pre-eminent reputation in which the Ganges was already held in the first century A. D.; and this proof is clinched by a passage in Lucan the Spaniard [iii., 229 et seq] well worth giving here in full:—"And the East itself is moved ["Movit et Eous"] by the rumours of his wars [Caesar's], where the Ganges is worshipped, sole [of all rivers] on Earth, so Fortune decrees to debouch itself in the face of the rising sun." A century later, the African Apuleius, in the passage alluded to above [Florida, ii., 5] seems to have been equally impressed by the paramount position of the Ganges among the rivers of India.

Eois regnator aquis, in flumina centum
Discurris; centum valles illi, oraque centum,
Oceanique fretis centeno jungitur amni.

Obviously the predetermining cause of the unrivalled veneration of the Ganga is its magnificent westward sweep; and it must have been operative from the very first instant the Vedic Aryas, as unsophisticated worshippers of the rising sun, came upon the river at Prayaga, also called Triveni, or Tribeni. To this day the rubrics of the worship of Indian rivers direct you to bathe in them with their flow, and not against it; for it is with their flow that the pia from one's soul, like the soil from washed linen, is borne away into the over-whelming ocean's all-absolving, all-sanctifying world of waters. Sevenfold then would be the cleansing power, and sevenfold the renown of any river that courses on for ever in a straight current, as the Ganga does from Allahabad to Calcutta and Dacca, into the light and as it were, the celestial precincts of the rising sun itself. Every morning, in an instant flash, the whole length of the river between these cities runs in molten gold; and the irradiancy of rose madder, and white, and lemon and chrome yellow, and black, and turquoise blue, from the moving processions of pilgrims and other worshippers ceaselessly passing between the gleaming river and its green banks is, for the brief hour the dews of the night lie unevaporated, that of the imagined plains of Heaven in Medieval Christian Art.

In the vision touch a scene, one realizes that although the sanctities of the Narmada and the Godavari are sure to be raised in the future with the growing material prosperity of India under the British Raj, the transcendent sanctity of the Ganga is never likely to be lowered; and this is what all devout English people should desire, since we seem incapable of our own initiative, or by our own direct administration, to do anything to promote the spiritual joy of the peoples of India, for all the veritable miracles we have worked out, for their temporal security, peace, and prosperity. Their joyous unity in the faith of their forefathers, and in their devotion to the wise and wary hereditary guardians of it, is in truth the greatest political force in India, although at most times but a latent force, and omnipotent and irresistible, once it becomes nascent against a sacrilegious and execrated ruler. The whole existence of the peoples is sacramental. Even in lighting a casual fire by the wayside, if of wood, every stick is first sprinkled with holy water! In the perambulations of their rivers their daily life seems, as I have observed it, a continuous ecstasy; while the language of their chants and prayers, as they pass along the roads, or rest under some tree, or beside some temple, is ever that of "The Desire of St. Ignatius," attributed to St. Francis Xavier:—

O Deus ago amo Te.
Nec amo Te ut salves me,
. . . . . .
Sed sicut Tu amasti me,
Sic amo et amabo Te.

And again of the Saraphim worshipping in "Festus":—

God! God! God!
As flames in skies
We burn and rise
And lose ourselves in Thee;
Years and years
And nought appears
Save God to be.
. . . . . .
Save God to love.

Or of the ecstatic ending of Miss Morrison's "Purpose of the Ages:—

O River that makes glad the City of
Our God! O Tree of Life whose leaves make whole
The Nations [of Sri Bharata.]
O Holy Mountain, where nought hurts
And nought destroys?
Thy Kingdom come!
Thou Love
All Love!

These quotations are the closest translations I could give of some of the psalms and hymns and spiritual songs used by the Vaishnavas of Bombay in their devotional communions among themselves, "making melody in their hearts." It is a transfiguration for an Englishman to be among them and to hear them on such occasions. Imagine then the midsummer madness of teaching such people English out of Byron's "Curse of Minerva." and Campbell's rally of the Gods of India against ourselves, when they would really delight in reading Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and "The Imitation of Christ" in John Wesley's translations, and "The little Flowers of St. Francis of Assisi," as translated by Mr. T. W. Arnold, of the India Office.

Still, I admit the infinite pleasure of having now and again happened upon Indian gentlemen who thoroughly educated as English "gentlemen and scholars," have remained devout Hindus:—

Skilled
To revive dead Lore, and magnify extinct
Arts, and extol Symbolic Wisdom.

Such men were the late Dr. Bhau Daji and Rao Sahib Vishvanath N. Mandlik of Bombay, my lifelong guides and faithful colleagues and unfailing friends. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

St. Benedict's Day.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

WHY SARAH WAS SAD.

Upon the kitchen table with her work unfinished yet,
Sat Saran Ann, intent upon a thrilling novelette.
The baker and the grocer's man knocked loudly, but in vain.
They kicked the paint all off the door and went away again.
The fire went out, the light grew dim, but Sarah Ann read on.
Intent upon the fortunes of Lord Algernon Fitz-John,
Whose proud and wealthy father designed his son and heir
For the beauty of the season, the Lady Maud de Vere.
She loved him, but Lord Algernon, much to his pa's distress,
Disliked the Lady Maud, and loved a modest governess.
She came to where the beauty accidentally o'erneare
The wilful lord proposing to the governess, who fears
She's unworthy of the honor, but she loves him as her life,
And will do her very best to make a true and worthy wife.
She still read on, and as she neared the bottom of the page
She learned how Lady Maud became convulsed with jealous rage,
Forgot herself, and, maddened by the sound of rapturous kissing,
Sprang forward—Sarah turned the leaf—the other page was missing!

BROTHERLY LOVE.

"Yes, they bring in a lot of eggs," related the storekeeper as he dusted out the prunes. "Why, we even receive eggs in exchange for the latest songs."

"Shake hands," said the big man in the check suit as he lit a cigar. "So do I."

"H'm! Storekeeping, too?"

"No; I'm a music-hall comedian."

LATE STAYER AGAIN.

"Evangeline," said the old colonel at breakfast "or—what occupation does that young man follow?"

"What young man, papa?" asked the blushing girl in feigned surprise.

"Why, the one that calls three nights a week and never notices the clock."

"Oh, papa, he has political aspirations. He really expects to be elected at a by-election."

"H'm! Well, tell him not to practice all-night sittings here."

THE ENGLISH SPELLING.

It was Henry's first year at school, and he was learning to read. One day he was looking over a newspaper.

"What does must spell?" he asked. His mother told him.

"And what does ache spell?" She told him, and added that it meant a pain.

"Well," he announced triumphantly, "here it says something about a man with a pain on his face."

His mother looked and found that the man had on his face was a "mustache."

VERY CUTTING.

The budding playwright sat in the front row of the stalls on the first night of his new piece. It was a failing—failing miserably. In fact, in the middle of the third act the entire company was hissed off the stage. As the young playwright sat, pale and sad amin the uproar, a lady behind him learned forward and said:—

"Excuse me, sir, but knowing you to be the author of this play, I took the liberty at the beginning of the performance of snipping off a lock of your hair. Allow me now to return it to you."

TRUE LOVE.

Mrs. Newed—"And do you really and truly love me, George!"

Newed—"Of course I do my dear."

Mrs. Newed—"But some people are saying that you married me just because my uncle left me a fortune."

Newed—"Now, don't let that worry you dear, for there isn't a word of truth in it. I'd have married same even if some other relative had left you the money."

SAVED HIM TROUBLE.

A minister who sets his face against bazaars once related an incident emphasising his feelings on the matter.

"Once upon a time," he said, "a man was going along a dark street when a footpad suddenly appeared and, pointing his pistol, began to relieve his victim of his money.

"The thief, however, apparently suffered some pangs of remorse. 'It's pretty rough to be gone through like this, ain't it, sir?' he enquired.

"'Oh, that's all right, my man,' the 'held-up' one answered cheerfully. 'I was on my way to a bazaar; you're first, and there's an end of it!'

RUINED HIS CASE.

A

BY THE WAY.

KING FERDINAND.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, whose cordial welcome to Constantinople was something in the nature of a portent, affords an example of the much-disputed doctrine of heredity which it would be hard to beat. Great-grandson of Philippe Egalite and grandson of King Louis Philippe, he has displayed throughout his political and diplomatic career a subtlety and suppleness which the late King of the Belgians—great-grandson and grandson, like himself, of the same successive Dukes of Orleans—would not have bettered. When in the summer of 1887 then Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, at the insistent wish and by the financial assistance of his masterful mother, the late Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans, accepted the princedom of Bulgaria, the Russophiles in England as well as on the Continent did not give "the Coburger," as they nicknamed him, six months of power, because he was frowned upon by the Tsar. And now, in 1910, he is smiled upon, as King of Bulgaria, by Tsar and Sultan alike.

NADAR.

There has recently died in Paris, on Sunday, Felix Tournachon, once known to all Europe as Nadar. He was born just about ninety years ago on April 5, 1820. He was a journalist who gave Balzac a Commission for a novel. He was a caricaturist who set the Boulevard in a roar. He was the photographer a la mode all through the Second Empire, and his gallery of the Court beauties of those gay days was historic. He was the aeronaut who first insisted on the heavier-than-air system as the only right one for aviation, and he lived to see his theory justified when Blériot crossed the Channel. He was of the famous company that included Baudelaire, Victor Hugo, Alphonse Daudet, and the De Goncourts. He was, naturally a celebrity who had retired from business; but his fund was anecdote and reminiscence was lively to the last. He would narrate, for instance, how he owed his life to the late General de Galliffet. When the latter entered Paris to suppress the Commune a shot was fired at him from a window of Nadar's house. Nadar was standing at another window. The General wheeled his horse before the section that was for returning the shot. Nadar met the general some months later. De Galliffet took aim at him with his walking-stick. "Why?" Nadar asked. "Blagueur!" the other laughed, "you know it was you who fired at me!" And, despite all Nadar's protestations, De Galliffet died in that belief.

JEWS OF PALESTINE.

From time to time various colonies of Jews have actually returned to the Holy Land. There are records of Jewish settlements there as early as 1170, and in the sixteenth century the city of Tiberias, "where only Jews were to dwell," was rebuilt. But it was not until comparatively modern times that the founding of regular colonies began. In 1878 the ideas of Laurence Oliphant and the Earl of Shaftesbury took definite shape in the purchase of 700 acres of land by the Jews of Jerusalem and the foundation of the colony of Petah Tikwah. After the Russian persecution of 1881 large numbers of Jews emigrated, and at the end of 1898 there were about 5,000 Jewish colonists in Palestine.

FATAL LOVE.

The wasp knows where to plunge its sting into certain creatures in such a manner that they are rendered incapable of motion, yet still live to provide fresh food for the larva of their conqueror. The same ferocious energy seems to characterise every incident of this lower life. Witness the Languedocian sporpion, promenading with his inamorata hand in hand, or, rather, claw in claw. They pause, like human lovers, and approach their heads in a chaste salute. So far all is idyllic. But when their union is consummated the bride makes short work of her luckless spouse. Her terrible jointed tail thrusts the mortal dart into his unresisting carcase, and Madame Scorpion's brief romance terminates by a sumptuous feast off the dead body of her late admirer!

MALADIES OF DOCTORS.

A French newspaper publishes some statistics showing the causes of death in the medical profession. The figures are impressive, but there is no indication as to the source of the information. We read that 44 per cent. die of heart disease, 20 per cent. from nervous affections, 20 per cent. from the morphia habit, and seven per cent. from tuberculosis. The prevalence of morphia is ascribed to the fact that a doctor knows when his malady is incurable, and morphia is sought to sooth the mind.

COBDEN'S FREEDOM.

Half a century has elapsed since the Freedom of the City was voted by the Corporation, by 79 to 34 votes, to Richard Cobden to commemorate the adoption of Free Trade. To-day, as the last General Election shows, the City is just as convinced the other way. The City Fathers of Cobden's day laid stress on the fact that at last the country was liberated from "the shackles of an unwise and miscalculating policy" that was based on injustice, and inconsistent with the principles of freedom on which the nation prided itself. Now we realise, writes a home correspondent in our turn that we have exchanged visionary shackles for a very solid cage, and that "the unwise and miscalculating policy" of which Cobden spoke is applicable to the continuance of the fiscal system from which we are striving for release.

JEAN MOREAS.

M. Jean Moreas, who was perhaps the greatest French poet remaining, has just died after a long illness. Though one thinks of him as French, however, he was French only by adoption, and it was quite recently that he was naturalised. He was by birth a Greek, named Papadiamantopoulos; and his grandfather had been with Byron at the siege of Missolonghi. He came to Paris as a law student, returned to Athens to practise, but soon abandoned his profession, and settled again in Paris as a man of letters. His latter style was almost classical, and a dramatic piece from his pen had been produced at the Odeon.

IN ROME.

The "Official Ecclesiastical Year-Book" for 1910 enumerates, an Italian correspondent of the "Scotsman" points out, ninety religious orders represented within hail of the Vatican, the greater part of which own several houses in Rome—inconnuch, that the city contains at present 170 monasteries for the male sex. Still greater is the number of such houses for women, which now amount to 360. Compare these figures with those of fifty years ago and the increase of the religious orders, in spite of the policy of suppression, will be seen to be enormous.

SEMINARIES, ETC.

Of Seminaries there are now seven; of ecclesiastical colleges twenty-four, of which nineteen are foreign; while the "regular" colleges are three. In 1860 the ecclesiastical colleges and seminaries were nineteen, as against thiry-four now. Moreover, the city now contains sixty-nine confraternities, thirty-seven Catholic clubs and societies, twenty parochial "comitati," fifty charitable institutions, ten asylums and alms-giving houses controlled by priests, friars, or nuns; thirty hospitals, ambulances, and "maisons de sante," under similar control. Finally, the resident cardinals and bishops are more than sixty.

SCHOOLS IN HONGKONG.

There are seventy-three Government and grant schools in Hongkong, the most important being Queen's College. Twenty-three, the "Empire Review" states, are upper-grade schools and have an average attendance of 3,992; the medium of instruction, with the exception of one girls' school, is English. The fifty remaining schools are lower grade. They comprise one school for British Indians, where English and Urdu taught; five Government schools and one Grant Anglo-Chinese school and forty-three Grant Vernacular schools. The average attendance at the lower grade schools is 2,186. The total average daily attendance at both grades of school is 6,178. Higher education is represented by the Technical Institute. Hongkong is also fortunate in including among its schools two limited to children of British parentage, one for boys, the other for girls.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A DUCAL "HUSTLER."

The Duke of Westminster, who has just celebrated his thirty-second birthday, recently gave a remarkable exhibition of ducal "hustling." On a Saturday afternoon he was playing polo at Nice, he changed directly after the game and started for home, arrived at Eaton Hall at four o'clock on the Monday morning, and a few hours later was out hunting with the Cheshire Hounds! The range of his activities are extraordinarily wide, and are by no means confined to the realms of sport. He has recently been studying aviation, and has bought a Wright machine on which he soon hopes to make successful flights, whilst some time ago he took a short trip on the Mauretania from Liverpool to Queenstown in the overalls of a stoker, his object being to make a close personal inspection of the engine-rooms of the vessel. Besides being a very rising politician, he is Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire and President of its Territorial Force Association, Major of the Cheshire Territorial Yeomanry, and honorary Colonel of the 16th (Queen's Westminsters) Batt. of the County of London Regiment. He was formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards. During the South African War he served as A. D. C. to Lord Milner, and as an extra A. D. C. to Lord Roberts.

THE COUNTESS AND THE CANARY.

Lady Dudley, who has been ill in far Australia, is a past mistress of all the liberal arts. She plays, sings, paints, and shines as a linguist. Once at the Hippodrome she had a novel experience. A Japanese juggler, who was performing a trick with a caged canary, was surprised to see the bird fly across the footlights and take refuge in her ladyship's lap. The countess, delighted at this unrehearsed effect, offered to buy the bird, but the gallant Japanese insisted on her taking it as a gift. She took the canary with her to Australia, where it occupies the post of honour in her ladyship's aviary.

A VERSATILE PEER.

The Earl of Crewe, the Liberal Leader in the House of Lords, who has been prominent in the recent reform debate, has been Lord President of the Council since 1905, and was formerly Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He was also Viceroy of Ireland from 1892-95, and that he is a thorough man of the world in the best sense of the word is shown by the fact that he is not only a poet and an author of considerable distinction and a book lover who possesses one of the best libraries in the kingdom, but is also a great racing man and a member of the Jockey Club. The Earl is a model landlord and a keen agriculturist. Garden cities are among his hobbies, and he helped to promote the scheme for a garden suburb overlooking Hampstead Heath. He has often spoken at meetings of farmers—to whom he once declared that an Imperial race cannot exist on stewed tea and white bread. There is an amusing anecdote regarding Lord Crewe, how on one occasion at a charitable entertainment, he leaned against a corridor wall, and went fast asleep with his hat in his hand. Some young fellows started dropping half-crowns and coppers into the hat from a balcony above, and the chink of the coins woke him up, when he promptly pocketed all the silver and pelted his impromptu benefactors with the pence.

OF NORWEGIAN DESCENT.

Lord Salvesen, the Scottish judge, who has just given evidence before the Divorce Commission, is, as his name indicates, of Norwegian descent. He speaks Norwegian, is a Norwegian landowner, and, every autumn, pays his Norwegian estates a visit. He is fond of telling the story of Bacon and the malefactor who importuned for his life. "Your name," he said as a last resource, "is Bacon and mine is Hogg. We must be of kindred." "Not unless you be hanged," replied Bacon, "for Hogg is not Bacon until it is well hanged."

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Few names have come more prominently before the public of recent years than that of Sir Rufus Isaacs, the new Solicitor-General. Born in London a good story is told of his boyhood. When about six years of age, Sir Rufus was sent with a brother, a year his senior, to a school at Brussels. About a fortnight afterwards the schoolmaster urgently requested their father to come over, and on the parent's arrival explained that his boys were two of the brightest and most intelligent lads imaginable, but that unfortunately he could not keep both, their energy being too much for him. Whereupon Rufus was removed to another school on the other side of Brussels, and peace was restored. Sir Rufus' first love was the sea, and just before matriculating at Cambridge he shipped on board the "Blair Athel," a 2,000-ton vessels belonging to Greenock, and at that time loading for Rio de Janeiro. Declining to sign on for more than one voyage, he was obliged to ship as a boy, in which capacity he gained so full an insight into the mysteries of sailoring that as soon as the ship reached her destination, he very promptly ran away. He was caught, however, by the ship's officers, and, as a punishment, was compelled to assist in discharging the cargo of coal, and a close watch was set upon him during the remainder the voyage to Calcutta.

HENCE THE APPLAUSE!

There are many good stories told of Sir Rufus Isaac's political activities, a particularly good one being concerning a memorable occasion at Chesterfield, when he addressed an overflow meeting while his then leader, Lord Rosebery, was making a great political pronouncement within the hall. Sir Rufus was, of course, applauded from time to time, but at last was somewhat embarrassed by the boisterous cheering that apparently greeted a minor point he had made. Troubled to account for this, he was about to proceed, when someone touched his arm and remarked: "Don't you think I had better speak now, Isaacs?" He turned round, and found Lord Rosebery at his elbow.

"A PERFECT TERROR."

But it is as a cross-examiner that Sir Rufus will chiefly live in the memory of witnesses, many of whom regard him as a perfect terror. Not long ago a surgeon, whom he was cross examining, declared that the famous K. C. had been a nightmare to him for several days. "I dreamt about you last night," he said to the lawyer. "I have hardly slept since you let me out of the box on Friday. I dreamt you had examined me, and I seemed to have nothing on except bones."

A NEW USE FOR TUBE LIFTS.

It is only natural that so enthusiastic a motorist as the Hon. Walter Guinness should have been asked to preside at the first annual dinner of the National Chauffeur's Society the other day, for what Mr. Guinness does not know about motoring and motor-cars is not worth knowing. He always drives his own cars, in fact, he was one of the first Society gentleman to set the fashion of "taking a turn at the wheel," and he has practically dispensed with railways, doing all his travelling in one or another of his powerful motor-cars. It was whilst on a motor tour a short time back that he halted for a rest in a wayside village in Somersetshire, and got into conversation with an old country lady, who, having just returned from her first visit to London, was full of the strange sights she had seen. "I see pretty near everything," she said, in answer to Mr. Guinness' query as to what she saw, "and I went on the Tuppenny Tubs. But, lor, ain't it funny, sir, that a' weighin' of you hevery time you goes hup an' down?"

A FIRE AMATEUR SCULLER.

Mr. Guinness was at one time the best amateur sculler in the country. A born oarsman, even when a youngster at Eton he showed such promise that he was included in the representative "eight" for three years, and soon after became Captain of the Boats. He won the Ladies' Plate at Henley, and some years later he won the coveted Diamond Sculls by defeating that veteran oarsman, Mr. Guy Nickalls by just over a length, after a magnificent neck to neck struggle for three-quarters of the course.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

The Scourge of Malaria.

The Greatest Mortality for Ten Years.

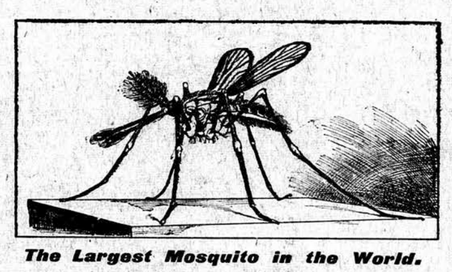
Sanatogen, the Latest and Best Remedy.

At the Malaria Conference at Simla, a short time ago, it was stated that the deaths from fever during the last ten years in India averaged nearly 4,500,000 a year, while last year they were a million above the average, the increase being due to Malaria, the most depressing and dangerous of all tropical diseases.

Malaria, as every one knows, is the result of the introduction of a germ—the Malaria microbe or parasite—into the blood. As the microbe multiplies, it destroys the red colouring matter of the blood, as well as the blood itself, which becomes thin and watery. This poverty of the blood leads to impairment of the vitality of all the tissues, for they draw their nourishment from it.

The Tortures of Malaria.

The result is that the Malaria patient suffers from nervous and mental symptoms of various kinds, including loss of memory, impairment of the vision, depression of the spirits, in addition to giddiness, ringing in the ears, unrefreshing sleep, digestive disorders, a sense of lassitude which prevents work, and ever-increasing weakness, while his complexion gets paler and paler until he declines into that wasted condition of the system which doctors call "cachexia."



The Largest Mosquito in the World.

Photograph of a model of the Mosquito whose bite gives Malaria. The model is three feet high, and is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Admirably as quinine answers in the acute stage, it has little effect on the after-effects. Happily, science has discovered a preparation which is of supreme value at this time.

The Supreme Remedy.

This is Sanatogen, which may unhesitatingly be described as the most powerful revitalising and restorative agent known to the world. Its remarkable properties, which enable it to act like a charm in Malaria, are due to its constituents, glycero-phosphate of sodium which contains phosphorus in the exact form in which it exists in the body, and milk proteid, the body-building element of milk. These are chemically combined so that the milk proteid is readily assimilated by the body. Indeed, it is so easily digested that it is all absorbed within an hour after it has been taken.

Phosphorus, as a famous physician has written, "is absolutely essential for the growth of what physiologists term the cells of the body, the microscopic bricks of which the human edifice is constructed." Malaria greatly interferes with this cell growth, for which reason children who are especially liable to Malaria are so often stunted in their growth, until they are given Sanatogen, when they improve rapidly.

A child whose case is recorded in the *Medical Press and Circular* (November 2nd, 1904), in consequence of Malaria, when three years old, weighed only a half a pound more than when it was a year and a half. It was given Sanatogen and at once began to put on weight at the average of half a pound weekly.

Exactly the same effect is seen in adults, for Sanatogen exercises a potent influence on the blood. Under the influence of this wonderful preparation, the number of red blood corpuscles rapidly increases, as does the percentage of the red colouring matter on which its vitality and its power of nourishing the body depend.

This is vividly shown in the following case recorded in the *Indian Medical Gazette* (December, 1906).

A patient, in a cubic centimetre of whose blood there were 3,500,000 red blood corpuscles, was given Sanatogen. In a fortnight they had risen to 4,000,000 and in a month to 4,600,000, while the red colouring matter gained at the rate of 2 per cent. a week. This is no abnormal case, for it is the common average.

Every medical man in India has drawn attention to the value of Sanatogen in Malaria and one writer on the subject says "In the cachexia of this disease, *Sanatogen has been found incomparably superior to any drug treatment.*"

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There is no more depressing sequel to Malaria than the premature ageing of the sufferer. This is rapidly cured by Sanatogen, and as the patient puts on flesh and all his enervating symptoms vanish he seems to grow younger and younger, until he looks and is as well as ever he was in his life.

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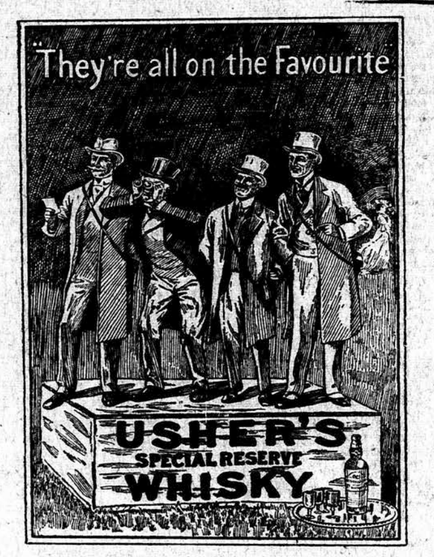

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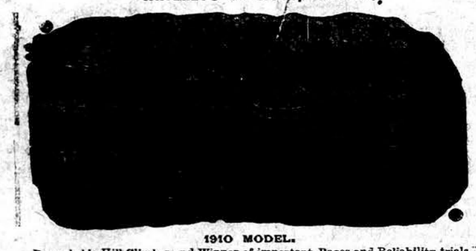

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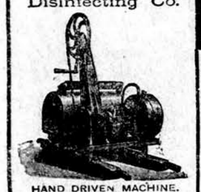

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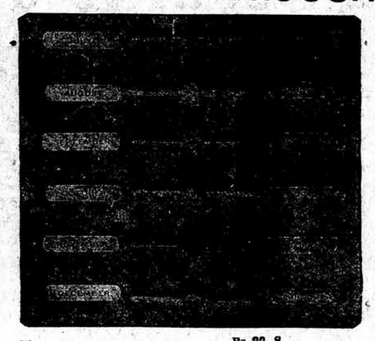

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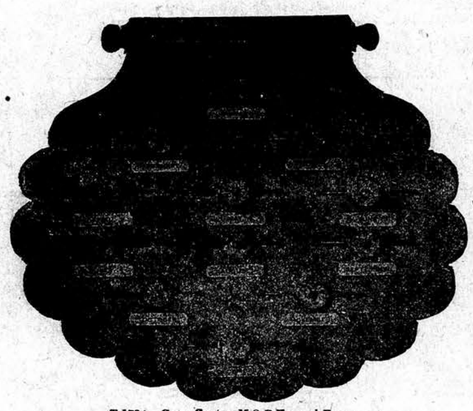

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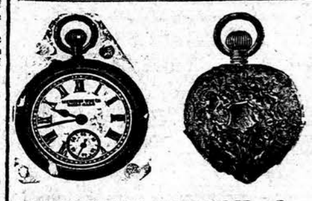

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